

What's wrong with DC's Blue Cross

d.c. gazette

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MARCH 29-APRIL 11 1971

25¢



**Put down that shovel, Walter,
urban renewal's failing again**

The family assistance plan

A STUDY BY THE NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION

PRESIDENT Nixon and key members of the administration have heralded the Family Assistance Plan as a revolutionary reform of the welfare system.

How revolutionary is it? Now is the time to find out. FAP in some version will come before the Congress in a matter of weeks. If it passes it will be too late for informed protest. Too late for America's 50 million poor people.

Here are some of the things supporters claim FAP does. Do the facts support the claim claims?:

FAP ALLEVIATES POVERTY AMONG ALL AMERICANS

* FAP's basic grant level (\$1600 for a family of four) is \$2120 below the government's own official poverty line and \$4900 below the adequate income line (computations based on Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys.)

* FAP does increase aid to the aged, blind, and disabled. (In fact, its benefit schedule discriminates in their favor.) But it doesn't help them out of poverty. \$1560, the maximum a single aged person could get under FAP, is still wholly inadequate.

FAP PROVIDES A UNIFORM NATIONAL MINIMUM INCOME FOR ALL AMERICANS

* People in equal need are not treated equally under FAP; only some categories of the poor get help; single adults and childless couples get no assistance at all, no matter how desperate their need.

* Payment levels still differ widely from state to state; in Mississippi under FAP, a family of four would get \$1600 a year; the same family of four would get \$3980 a year in New Jersey.

* FAP preserves mythical notions of the "deserving" and "undeserving" poor; payments differ greatly from category to category; a single aged adult under FAP might receive almost as much as a family of four.

FAP INCREASES BENEFITS FOR THOSE NOW ON WELFARE

* FAP increases benefits for only 13% of welfare families--in 8 southern states; 60% will be frozen indefinitely at their current levels; 27% -- in 6 northern states -- may suffer drastic cuts.

* FAP sets the ceiling for federal support at the poverty line; this means a possible loss to 1.5 million people.

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DC's Bible belt keeps control and a new party is born

SAM SMITH

IN theological terms it was a contest between faith and good works. And Washington's substantial black Bible belt turned out in more than sufficient numbers to elect Walter Fauntroy as the city's first non-voting delegate in a century. The words of the lady in the 800 block of Xenia St. SE kept haunting me in the last days before the election: "Seems like you need somebody to say a prayer for us. Seem like if you had some Christian person in there, it might be a little better."

One of a trio of black ministers put it in another way as he stood watching the returns come in. He commented to an election official that if one wants power in this town, one goes through the churches. The preacher could afford a bit of smugness. It was a clean sweep now: Walter Washington in the District Building, Walter Fauntroy on Capitol Hill and Anita Allen in the Presidential Building, three pillars of Afro-American Gothic backed by a constituency that cannot distinguish between respectability and freedom.

Even many Fauntroy supporters would willingly admit that Julius Hobson had the record, the issue and the ability. I sometimes had the impression that Julius was the second choice of everyone in town (and when you consider that he won handily in 1968 when each voter had three choices, there may be something to it).

Fauntroy, however, was getting it all together: the Christian people, the business interests, the labor unions, the media and, crucially, the money. There was the sweet smell of power about him, and all over the city the scent was picked up and tracked to its source.

The curious question of why the chairman of the Board of Trade and the leaders of DC's apartheid labor unions were so anxious to support the "candidate of the people" was never answered. Only Doug Moore and Hobson even asked it. The media, whose uncritical treatment of DC affairs has created the image of what Julius calls "the only perfect city government in the country," was not about to admit to less than perfect representation in Congress. They accepted the Fauntroy myth with enthusiasm and the day after the election the *Washington Post* could score another notch -- next to the one carved when Commissioner Washington was installed.

Although you'd never guess it from the press, Julius Hobson made a substantial showing in the race. He was out-spent by Fauntroy -- probably six to one. He bought no time on TV and only a handful of radio spots on the last day. Unlike the Fauntroy camp, which had numerous paid workers, Hobson had only volunteers. And he not only had to face Fauntroy but an army of seconds including the Baptist Church, the *Post*, the big money-men, the unions, political mercenaries brought in from out of town to advise and consult and manage, and a District Building that suspended the Hatch Act for the duration.

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No silent spring for Nixon

SENATORS George McGovern and Vance Hartke, along with more than a dozen other members of Congress, have joined the growing list of individuals and groups who have endorsed the April 24th anti-war march in Washington. Among those backing the march are 60 men who won't be able to take part. They are members of a combat unit in Indochina. Especially encouraging to the march's organizers is the expanding support by labor unions for the action. Officials of the Teamsters, U.E., UAW and other labor groups have expressed support. And a New York Times ad brought in 1500 responses, providing another indication that for President Nixon, this will probably not be a silent spring.

The April 24th march sponsored by the National Peace Action Coalition is only one of a series of events aimed at revitalizing the peace and poverty issues in the nation. Here's a rundown on the spring offensive:

APRIL 2-4: A series of local actions demanding "freedom from hunger, war and repression," sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the National Welfare Rights Organization.

APRIL 2: Demonstrations at state capitals and local city institutions, including Washington DC.

APRIL 3: A planned march down 14th St. by the Third World Task Force Against the War in SE Asia has been denied a permit by the Metropolitan Police Department. The police claim that the march would interfere with the Cherry Blossom Festival, an ironic rationale since the

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The Blue Cross that DC bears

JAMES RIDGEWAY

LAST spring a Congressional subcommittee disclosed an unusually intimate relationship between the Washington, DC Blue Cross plan and some local banks, raising the question of conflict of interest. However, nothing has changed since then. In fact, if anything the possibility for conflict of interest is greater than the subcommittee suspected.

Last spring Congressman L.H. Fountain's subcommittee on intergovernmental relations looked into the way Group Hospitalization, Inc., the Washington Blue Cross organization, performed as the "control" plan for the enormous Federal Employees Health Benefits Program. Under that plan the federal government pays \$45 million for benefit payments into GHI every month. As it turned out GHI had deposited \$10 to \$15 million a month in non-interest bearing checking accounts at the National Savings & Trust Co., a Washington bank, whose chairman

is and was treasurer of GHI. The subcommittee estimated that the FEP program lost \$5 million in interest over five years as a result.

To briefly recapitulate: In 1960, when the FEP program started, the Civil Service Commission which was charged with its administration, recommended that the large payments be invested, but the actual implementation of the policy was left up to a Joint Contract Committee consisting of executives of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield national associations. According to the testimony at that time, F.P. Rawlings Jr., was chairman of GHI and also stockholder in, and director of National Savings & Trust Co. With the approval of the GHI board he appointed Douglas R. Smith, then president of the bank, as treasurer of GHI and made him a member of the board as well. At Rawlings recommendation, the bulk of the FEP benefit payments were placed in non-interest bearing ac-

counts at National Savings & Trust. Rawlings said the bank was helpful in arranging a line of credit and performed other special services for GHI. From 1960 until 1967, GHI maintained a monthly cash balance at the bank of from \$10 to \$15 million.

During this period the General Accounting Office made an audit of the program and recommended the money should be invested. But GHI opposed such a move, and it was not until 1967 that the policy was changed.

Since the Fountain hearings little has changed. Smith remains as treasurer of the plan, and D.C. Farver, the plan president, says GHI would be prohibited by law from changing the composition of the board even if it wanted to do so. The bank accounts are still at National Savings & Trust Co., which also buys and sells securities for GHI. Every employee

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Hard Times

JAMES RIDGEWAY

What do you do with the natives?

BY widening the Indochina war Nixon will increase the already vast numbers of civilian war casualties. The people who live in Indochina always have been considered expendable by the U.S., and in this instance, they are simply the price paid for "winding down" the war.

In Laos, which until recently was regarded by U.S. officials as a "manageable" insurgency, as a "relatively modest and low profile conflict," hundreds of thousands of people are refugees. There were 20,000 refugees in 1968 before the bombing began in earnest. Now there are 225,000 refugees, a conservative estimate. In Laos the U.S. pursues a policy of forced population movement, removing thousands of people by plane from the hill villages and resettling them closer to the capital city of Vientiane. Since 1962 about 800,000 people have been turned into refugees. The country's total population is a little over two million.

U.S. Aid supplies help to refugees, but as AID administrator John Hannah freely admitted on television "aid" was a euphemism for supplies provided for the CIA's army of Meo tribesmen in north Laos. The CIA manipulated the Meo tribesmen into a position where they fought the North Vietnamese. As a result the Meo were pretty much obliterated. Ronald J. Rickenbach, a former AID official in Laos, explained to the Kennedy subcommittee on refugees how that took place: "From conception, the Meo 'cause' has simply been an effort on their part to protect their homeland from outside incursion. Their intended purpose: Merely self-preservation. Their concept of freedom is simple. It is one which allows them to pursue their own destiny as dictated by tribal tradition; not one that tied it to any particular contemporary political ideology. To this end the hill people of Laos have historically demonstrated fear and mistrust of all outside influences, especially so of their lowland neighbors, the ethnic Lao and Vietnamese."

As the North Vietnamese moved down through Laos, "their options were limited; accommodate themselves, fight or flee. They could not very well fight without arms and assistance; they could flee, to nowhere as suitable to their way of life than where they were already; or they could accommodate themselves in some peaceful subservient way to the Vietnamese presence, and thereby allow something of a local political balance to be reflected in cognizance with the realities of the time.

"It is at this critical juncture that the American government's involvement can be traced. In the late 1950's we began to arm, resupply and advise the Meo, and their hill tribe peers, the Lao Theung and the Yao. What resulted was the anti-North Vietnamese guerrilla forces of north Laos. Initially this program was master-minded under the auspices of the U.S. Special Forces 'white star' teams that were attached directly to field units and coordinated guerrilla activities.

"Then after the restrictions placed on overt U.S. military involvement in Laos by the Geneva Accords of 1962, the role of advising the guerrilla forces fell under the operational wing of the CIA. It was also at this time that AID became directly and officially involved with the paramilitary aspects of the program. . . . In the overall sense the Meo have only served the greater interests of U.S. policy. . . . In doing so, the Meo, and the other hill tribe guerrillas became the unwitting pawns of the U.S. government. . . .

"What makes this situation even more distasteful, as I have already mentioned, is that we did so to serve our own interests as much as anything else---to let them fight a war, which was really our war, by proxy. And moreover, to fight and die for the ethnic Lao and Thai who did not feel it was worth doing so for themselves strange, indeed, since it was their defense that this war was supposedly all about."

There are about 400,000 Meo tribesmen, and half of that total, men, women, children, have been killed in the war. Now that so many of these people have been killed, they aren't much use to us any more. And AID is trying to figure out what to do with them. Here is an internal memorandum of the U.S. mission in Vientiane: ". . . we must recognize that inasmuch as a great measure of the effectiveness of a military

force lies in its fighting heart and its numbers, as well as leadership and equipment, the Meos and Lao Teung are no longer the military asset they were in the past--particularly when weighed against the cost of their support in dollars and in all the psychological, social, humanitarian problems that develop from the manner in which they are employed. In other words, they have been used to the hilt and as many of them are expressing it--they have had it! This situation requires a reassessment of our policies regarding the Meo and other hill tribes to the extent that humanitarian/economic factors may predominate over military considerations in charting our future courses of action regarding these peoples. We could, in effect, give them a fond thanks for their services and cast them adrift to shift for themselves, faced with the specter of starvation and/or being absorbed (with increasingly bitter memories of our abandonment) into communist dominated areas. This, of course, would not be humanitarian or strategically sound considering our U.S. objectives in Laos. . . .

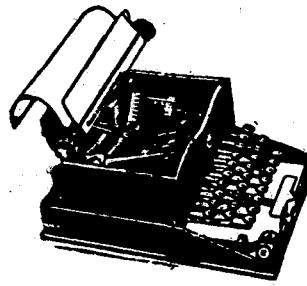
"Our immediate problem. . . is what to do with the mass of refugees who are moving south and west into the already crowded hill areas of Xieng Khousang and Vientiane provinces. The Black Thais as well as 39,000 ethnic Lao of Xieng Khousang province have already moved into the Vientiane Plain where they are being absorbed into the population or will show up as a social welfare problem. . . The hill people. . .

are standing on a cliff so to speak, abandoned at present by their Lao government officials and looking to us to help them.

"For the friendly Meo that are located deep in northern areas and are cut off by communist forces, it is prudent that we not aggravate their situation by our continued support or use of them in such manner that will make them targets for enemy counter-measures. They are lost to us: let's leave them alone and not trigger further actions that will worsen their lot and/or have them added to our refugee burden."

Officials of the Catholic Relief Service, which administers much of the AID program in Laos, took an odd view of the refugee situation when questioned by Kennedy. One of them said the refugees were better off in the camps than back in the villages. The process offered a chance to modernize these backward people, providing them with skills training. It was a pity, they said, that all the marvelous social welfare experiments were eclipsed by the military events. But they seemed to really welcome the idea of more refugees. Meanwhile, in South Vietnam where there are well over one million civilian war casualties, and where wounded civilians must drag themselves for miles to rundown hospitals, and then wait days for care, AID has cut its health budget in half, effecting a recommendation that its project associated with civilian war related casualties be placed in the "lowest category."

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The McDowell Papers

CHARLES McDOWELL JR.

40 feet of an intersection."

The car ahead of me was guilty, too, but the policeman failed to sense any threat from that car. Nor did they sense any threat from cars within 40 feet of the intersection at the other end of the block, or from the two cars double-parked on the other side of the street.

The officers were not much interested when I recalled a recent evening when there was a political reception in the hotel and cars were double-parked on both sides up and down the block, and every pedestrian crosswalk in the neighborhood was overhung.

I became aware that my unsportsmanlike griping was keeping the policeman from anti-bombing duties that conceivably might be more pressing, and I shut up and accepted the ticket.

What really upset me, I suppose, was having been caught red-handed at a parking infraction in an area where observation had led me to believe that parking infractions were impossible.

It entered my head that maybe they suspected I was a bomber, and I thought of opening the trunk of the car to show them I was not carrying explosives. Then I remembered that the trunk was full of cord wood (to add weight over the rear wheels for slick winter driving).

Rather than risk having to explain a trunk full of cord wood to an already tense constabulary, I accepted the ticket and drove away.

But the incident continued to trouble me, as is obvious. I surveyed the block twice more during the day. Cars were double-parked, cars overlapped hotel driveways, and cars were parked within 40 feet of intersections, but no cars had tickets on them.

The guilty-looking cars did have congressional or staff identification tags or, in some cases, merely distinguished license numbers.

The two policemen were standing on their corner seeming to talk in the sunshine, but no doubt they were alert for bombers and for me.

As the day progressed, I had a chance to think how much I admire Chief James M. Powell and most of his earnest but almost necessarily status-conscious policemen, who are trying to

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Budget crisis blooms before spring

EVERY year about this time, sometime between the last snow and the first blossoms, the city finds itself deep in something called a budget crisis.

Each year, the budget crisis seems a little worse than the last one, and in recent weeks the apocalyptic warnings from the District Building have been particularly somber.

There is, of course, a lot of gamesmanship in all this, as the new chairman of the Senate District Appropriations Subcommitte, Daniel Inouye, is finding out as he performs the hitherto rare function of asking some probing questions about the city's request. But the chances are that he will succeed in doing little more than chipping away at a few of the more flagrant financial excesses, while the annual budget imbalance continues to grow.

This year the request, as approved by the City Council, amounts to \$881.3 million, down a mere \$3.4 million from Commissioner Washington's original request. This does not, of course, include the numerous supplemental requests that will dribble out of the District Building over the coming year.

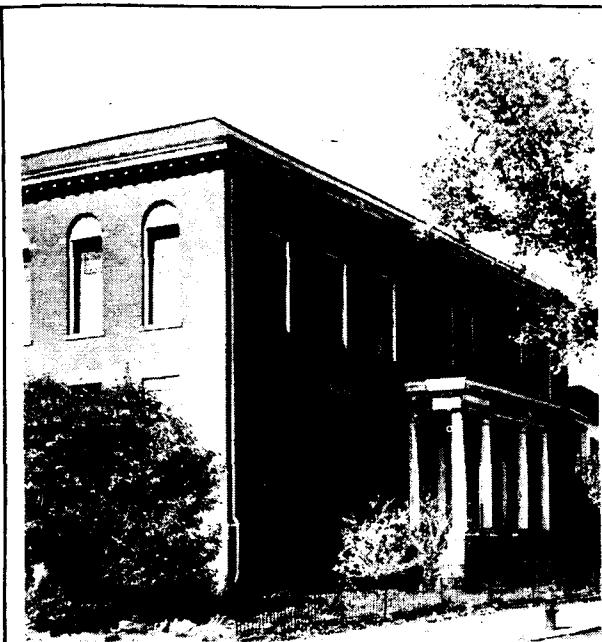
The gap between proposed expenditures and the revenues that could be expected if there were no new income sources amounts to \$90.3 million. The Commissioner is arguing that an income tax on commuters could raise \$51.6 million of the funds needed to get the budget in balance. Increasing the real estate tax 30 cents could bring in \$11 million. And the Commissioner's third proposal, a hike in the federal payment, would produce \$27 million.

The Council would like to see the District transfer some unspent federal funds from the 1971 budget (\$20 million) to the new budget. It goes along with the commuter tax, but rejects a hike in real estate taxes. The Council would like to have a fee system for private use of public dumps (\$2 million) and an increase in parking fees, either at meters or through a tax at garages (\$1 million).

The commuter tax--worthy as it is--stands virtually no chance of congressional approval this year. An increase in the federal payment is problematical and other revenue proposals are sure to run into opposition. The easiest way for Congress to handle the problem is to slash the budget, as it has in the past, and this is the 'crisis' that looms.

The traditional parade of local groups begging for more money will probably soon follow. But in a sense, what faces the District is less a crisis of the budget than a crisis of will. The budget is indeed out of balance, but there are two significant reasons for this that can not be blamed on congressional stinginess:

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COMMISSIONER Walter Washington is attempting to sell as surplus property a one-time school building in Near SE that local groups want to turn to community use. A proposal to convert the French School, 7th & G SE, into a community center was rejected in early 1969 when nearby residents voiced objections. Since the building has remained vacant, although recently plans have been afoot to turn it into an Afro-American cultural center.

Capitol East community leaders reacted to news of Commissioner Washington's intention to sell the school to private developers with surprise and anger. Especially galling was the appraisal of only \$18,000 that the District Building has placed on the structure. Considering the difficulties community groups faced in getting District cooperation on the original proposal, it was assumed that city hall considered the building worth considerably more than that.

If Commissioner Washington has his way, the school will be sold to the highest bidder. Already one leading Capitol Hill real estate dealer has made inquiries into the matter.

Fortunately, Councilman Jerry Moore says that he'll hold hearings on the matter sometime in April.

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Washington Gas

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The portrait of the artists in DC

ANDREA O. COHEN

FOR artists the nation's capital is not number one and not trying hard enough.

"The way for the Washington artist to find 'success' is going away." "Washington is doing much for the performing arts but painting and sculpture are not a performance." "The city's art scene is a goddam cheap carnival." These were some of the comments elicited by Cornelia Noland's 1968 questionnaire for a Washingtonian article. The professional Washington artist's average income from his work at that time was \$1,729, and chances are it's less now, because the first thing people stop buying in a recession is art. Only one in ten artists can support himself by the sale of his work; the other nine, if they're lucky, have jobs related--though distantly--to their profession, such as making models, illustrating textbooks and designing window displays. Others have to resort to taking jobs like cutting grass and painting houses.

Washington artists' complaints reflect a gross lack of private and public support. They point out that we have no civic art center (such as in Baltimore and Philadelphia) providing exhibition space and technical facilities and that the opportunity to show has shrivelled because both the city's federally supported museums and the Corcoran have discontinued one-man and group shows of area artists.

The closest thing we have to a community museum is the Corcoran, and mentioning it provokes either profanities, pomposities or parrying responses. As one artist put it: "The Corcoran reminds me of Grandma Moses in mini-skirts--it jumped from the middle of the 19th century into the 21st, so afraid that if it didn't swing it would be left behind."

During the '40s the Corcoran provided exhibit space for local art societies and one-man shows for area artists. In '46 it initiated annual shows for artists within a 25 mile radius; in '67 the Annual was opened to artists living as far as 250 miles from Washington. That was its last year. Thereafter, Washington artists were virtually shut out.

In hopes of resurrecting area shows and enlisting the Corcoran's support for local talent, Marcella Comes, president of the Washington Chapter of Artists Equity Association, a non-partisan organization established in 1947 as a watchdog for the economic interests of professional artists of every ilk, made a number of requests last December to Aldus Chapin, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Corcoran. She asked that artists be paid a percentage of the profits the Corcoran's rental gallery makes on their work. As a result they now do. She also requested that an exhibitions program be instituted based on the McDowell Club Plan used in New York from 1911-19 and again in 1930, under which any self-organized group of eight or more artists can exhibit without jury approval.

Mr. Chapin's response to Mrs. Comes on December 24 was that ". . . we are faced with rising costs in a slack economy. Our income which has been rising, has, however, not kept pace with. . . I would suggest that we meet together with Walter Hopps in early February to discuss. . ." The meeting never took place. A month after the letter, news of the Corcoran's virtual bankruptcy was revealed by Ben Forney of The Star.

"Since the Corcoran, like most museums," Mrs. Comes tactfully wrote Chapin on February 22, "finds itself in financial difficulties, perhaps the AEA could interest art foundations in funding an exhibit of area artists which, by eliminating entry fees, would help all concerned." No answer.

Only three Washington artists --all "in"-- were represented at the Corcoran, each by (please turn to page 16)

ACLU starts Hatch suit

UNDER the Hatch act, 316,861 federal employees in the metropolitan area and 49,100 District government employees are prohibited from running in local elections, campaigning or just writing partisan political letters to newspapers. Since its passage in 1939, employees working in programs even partially funded by the government have been included under the act's leaky umbrella, and its effects have proliferated.

The constitutionality of the act is now being challenged by the American Civil Liberties Union in U.S. District Court and as James Heller, chairman of the National Capital Area chapter put it: "The Hatch Act castrates the majority of this city's citizens...keeping them from participating in the normal activities which are the yeast of society...and has created a reign of chill, freeze and hypocrisy."

In 1939 local elections in the District were not an issue; now they have become an important reality. Both the Democratic and Republican Committees, plaintiffs in the ACLU's case, complain of difficulty in recruiting first rate candidates and campaigners.

Another plaintiff, James H. Rademacher, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, points out that although his union is a member of the AFL-CIO, one of whose prime purposes is to initiate political action on behalf of its members, his own members are hindered in efforts to insure that government action is in their best interests.

The act's vagueness and peoples' misunderstanding of it have created what Heller calls an "atmosphere of superstition and fear." Although it doesn't prohibit fund raising and voter registration, people have been reluctant to do so. Responses to a questionnaire sent out by Rademacher revealed that the families of some government employees are afraid of participating in political activities and are even wary of being seen near the polls, much less voting. There is cause for wariness. One postal worker was docked a month's pay for delivering COPE, an AFL-CIO publication, which was in his delivery bag.

The ACLU points out that the act doubtlessly played a role in the apathy and disinterest shown toward the city's election for a non-voting delegate, especially as it kept many young, hip and concerned people from participating in the push for real self-government for the District. "We'd see wholesale involvement in city government," says Heller, "if the Hatch Act is repealed."

Heller made it plain that the ACLU intends to retain those provisions disallowing coercion of government employees by their superiors, which was the original purpose of the act. As Rademacher said: "We don't want to return to an era of how you carry the precinct rather than the mail."

(A. O. C.)

Teachers' contract up

THE Washington Teachers' Union has opened its formal negotiations with the Board of Education for a new contract. The union views these negotiations as critical. In a preliminary statement, union President William Simons said:

"To date, the union has exercised restraint in face of actions by the board and the administration. Grievance hearings have been delayed. Payroll problems have been given little attention. There are many problems dealing with the status of teachers. In face of all of these adverse actions, the union has made every endeavor to resolve matters within the framework of the existing agreement. The union does intend to strengthen the procedures in order to remedy this situation."

"Contrary to the editorial which appeared in the Star on March 15, 1971, it is the union's business to demand a voice in the educational policy of the schools. The union has a vital interest in improving education and we shall continue this pursuit. We challenge the right of the board to exert unilateral policy action in the instructional program, especially in light of their mentality shown to date. It has been a difficult struggle to gain a foothold in this area and there is no intention of retreating."

"The target date for the completion of negotiations is June 1st. If the negotiators representing the Board of Education are interested in making significant changes to attack the problems besetting this school system, and if they are willing to bargain in good faith, there should be no difficulty in reaching this target date with a superior collective bargaining agreement."

"However, the union is prepared for a difficult, if not hostile, session. We are determined to bring about an atmosphere which will make it possible for students to receive the best instructional program possible."

Broyhill bullies on bridge

REP. Joel Broyhill has sent President Nixon a letter warning that construction of the Metro will come to a halt unless work starts again on the Three Sisters Bridge. Broyhill says stalling on the bridge, which is strongly opposed by most DC groups, will lead to the "death knell" for the subway.

In his letter, Broyhill also reveals that the Department of Transportation has ordered the Federal Highway Administration to construct a test model of a single-span double-pier bridge. Testing the fifty-foot model, according to Broyhill, would mean at least another year's delay in construction.

Court-ordered design hearings have been held on the bridge, which mainly brought out once again the vociferous citizen opposition to its construction, but DOT has taken no further action since then.

City goes broke

In high style

THE City is going bankrupt, as local officials put it, you can ignore it by the only two ways available to us, denial or avoidance. But the people in the District of Columbia are surviving in a most unusual way. The drivers of the city bus system are being paid \$1,100 a month, double what they were paid last year. The Director of Parks for D.C. is paid \$12,000. With considerable interest Robert Daniel, Senator Daniel's committee chairman of the Senate appropriations subcommittee remarked: "If by eliminating two drivers at \$10,000 apiece we can hire a specialist to look into the mental health of children, we'll have a better bargain." Other evidence that the District is going bankrupt in style includes:

The lavish refurbishing of various offices in the District Building, including that of the Commissioner (complete with kitchen) and the Human Resources Director.

City Council approval of \$265,000 to add gold braid, stripes and shoulder patches to the uniforms of DC policemen.

An expensive houseboat maintained by the Sanitation Department to take once-a-week water samples in the Potomac. Some in the Dis-

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NET/LNS

LETTERS

Getting their number

RECENTLY, the Pentagon began a national television campaign to sell its image to the American public and to encourage enlistments in the Armed Forces. These commercials tell people who are interested in enlisting to call 1-800-243-6000 for information on their nearest military recruiters. This number is an answering service in Connecticut, and all calls made to it from anywhere in the country are free of charge.

If people who oppose the U.S. military policies in Indochina and elsewhere began to call this number on a regular basis, the switchboard would be jammed and the Pentagon would have to change its television commercials. Therefore we are urging everyone opposed to the war to dial this number once every day or so. Rap with the secretaries about the war, ask them why they work in such a lousy job, anything. People could also get the phone numbers of their local recruiters while they're at it and talk to them as well.

This project wouldn't be any major victory if successful, but on the other hand it requires very little effort, and will get people to thinking about the possibilities of nonviolent resistance.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY VIETNAM MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE

UGF and Red Cross

I WOULD like to express my feelings at the tactics of the Washington Chapter of the American Red Cross in their efforts to receive a percentage of the additional UGF funds. It seems that \$700,000 was raised over and above the regular drive goal. A Citizens Committee was formed to advise on its distribution. Red Cross has already received \$2.7 million as its fair share by contract from the 1970 drive.

The Washington Post quoted Mr. W. John Kenney, D.C. Chapter chairman, as saying that the committee action leaves the area Red Cross chapters with a \$462,779 budget deficit that will require drastic reduction in services. He said the majority of people served by the D.C. chapter are black and that cuts "must of necessity hurt the blacks most because that is where our programs are."

I consider this action of Red Cross greedy. I feel their programs in the ghetto areas of Washington pretty invisible, and that IS where the blacks are.

REVEREND EUGENE MUELLER, S.T.

No lemons, eggs, cream-- just pie

(Did you ever read the list of ingredients on a frozen pie box and wonder what you were eating? A few weeks ago on educational TV on the Great American Dream Machine, a weekly news-magazine show, Marshall Effron did. According to *Business Week* magazine, Morton Frozen foods is now worrying about the effects of the show on customers. One of the company's marketing executives had this comment: "He might make some viewers think certain ingredients are unpalatable." The following is a transcript of the show.)

HERE is a pie you can make with the same ingredients that the manufacturer uses and lists on the box. The same ingredients that I have right here. We'll make the crust first. Let's begin with some wheat flour. That's always good when you're making a crust. Just pour it right through the sifter and make sure that any dross or detritus is caught by the mesh of the sifter.

Now we're going to put some sugar in to make it sweet. Then a little shortening.

Now, to make it stay moist and loose you want to put some water in. And a little sweetening from our friend dextrose -- hospital tested, hospital approved.

Now we want to mix a little sorghum flour with a little grain flour. There's some grain flour. Mix that around and put your sorghum flour in there too and just let it all go in. Make sure you're getting all the impurities out.

Okay, add a little dash of salt to give it some power and strength so it can stand there proud. Here's some sodium bicarbonate. And here's its antidote, ammonium bicarbonate. They think of everything don't they?

You might have some trouble finding these, but if you ask around, you might get these ingredients from some friends of yours, if you know any druggists or chemists. And what's a pie without a little artificial flavoring and coloring? Let's put it in there so it looks appetizing. That's fine. We'll just let that set chemically and heat up by itself and go over and make the body of the pie.

We're going to start with water. Just lay that water right in the bowl. And add some corn syrup. It's thick and it's sweet, and it's just fine. Lays right in there with the water. Great. Here's some shortening. You have shortening in both sides, in the crust and in the body. More sugar just to make it sweet.

And now we get to the interesting part. Here are whey solids. Lay that right in there. Mix it around. That's dairy-fresh, dairy-approved.

Now we're going to food starch modified. What are the modifications? No one knows, but they've been modified for some years. That sits in there. Makes it thick too.

More dextrose. More sweets behind the sweets. Here's some sodium caseinate. Remember the word "casein"? You see it in glue and paints. This is something different, though. It's a diary product as well, and not bad for you nutritionally. That's good.

Now we come to an important part. Time to add the flavoring. This is what distinguishes our pies from other pies. It has a certain amount of flavor. That's good. Some gelatin to give that flavoring a little gush and make it stand tall and proud in the world of pies. Real gelatin.

Now we put some whole milk solids, also a very wonderful natural diary item. That's good. Monosodium and diglyceride. This is an emulsifier to make it hang together. Hang together and stay sloppy in your tummy. Another dash of salt. Just a little. Just a dash, like snow. Isn't that pretty?

A taste of vinegar to give it that old tartness. But be careful you don't put too much vinegar in. If you do the kids will be turning their noses up at it.

Polysorbate number sixty. If you have trouble finding this, your local organic chemical supply house will probably have a little for you. This is an emulsifier, and it also retards spoilage. So many pies these days are spoiling right and left. This one doesn't spoil after you keep it for seven or eight months.

Here's some vanilla to counteract the vinegar and add a little more flavoring. That's fine. And our old friend monosodium phosphate. Can be found in laxatives and detergents. Cleans all kinds of tubes out and you'll have a clean pie. We'll just lay this in right here. You don't want to put in too much. Acts like Drano or something.

And what's a pie without a little artificial color? Just a couple drops. Not too much. You don't want it to clash with the wall or the curtains.

You may wonder what kind of pie we've made here. I'll show you exactly what kind of pie it is. There it is. A modern lemon cream pie. I'll open it for you. Get it out of the box. Good. Factory-fresh, factory-approved. No lemons, no eggs, no cream. Just pie.

(NET/LNS)

Northwest One: Urban renewal fails again

A new episode in the dismal history of urban renewal is occurring, virtually unnoticed, in a section of town just west of Union Station. What follows are excerpts from a report on the Northwest Urban Renewal Area #1. This report was not written by an outside consultant, but by Roy Priest, project director for NW #1. It is an extraordinarily frank and harsh critique by a man who has seen NW #1 from the inside:

The objective of the plan is the provision of sound and attractive housing for families of low and moderate income, together with related community facilities, in a safe, convenient, and visually pleasing environment. Renewal actions proposed consist of the rehabilitation of existing structures wherever feasible: Clearance of structures which cannot be rehabilitated and redevelopment for the purpose described above; closing and rearrangement of street patterns in order to minimize unnecessary traffic and facilitate redevelopment; expansion of public open space in the form of parks, playgrounds and pedestrian ways; and the construction of housing and community facilities over a segment of the center leg of the inner loop freeway.

THE URBAN RENEWAL PLAN FOR THE NORTHWEST URBAN RENEWAL AREA PROJECT NUMBER #1.

EDUCATION

IT seems obvious that the Board of Education expects there to be over 1,000 children in the Northwest #1 area. Nevertheless no additional school space is currently planned for the project. Available space, should another school be planned, is extremely limited. According to a memo from our office of Planning and Design, only three potential sites are available. Of the three sites, only one is actually in the Project.

That the space crisis in the schools is becoming more immediate seems obvious.

EMPLOYMENT

The original Northwest #1 community recorded a high incidence of both unemployment and underemployment. The median family income reported by roughly 700 Northwest #1 families undergoing relocation in 1966 fell between \$3,800 and \$4,100.

Northwest #1 is a project that is being redeveloped as a low and moderate income community, with "priority to return" extended to the original residents. As a completed development, the population profile will closely resemble the original community surveyed in 1966. The median income will correspond closely to that found in the survey, and the sources of income will probably remain basically the same. Thus, the Northwest #1 community could be described as a non-mobile population before and after redevelopment, in terms of employment and job training opportunities. The employment boundaries are further restricted by the high transportation costs that would be incurred by those residents seeking employment in the suburban market.

Northwest #1 could possibly be extricated from this dilemma if employment resources were built into the N.E. Urban Renewal Project which is a light industrial, small commercial area contiguous to the N.W. #1 Project. Currently, the only job resources available which would not require transportation are the U.S. Post Office, U.S. Printing Office, Safeway, Peoples Drug Store, a few scattered service stations, several restaurants and hotels located on the southern fringes of Massachusetts Avenue and a few small businesses recently developed in the N.E. #1 Urban Renewal Project. It is impossible to determine how many present or future residents will be employed by these concerns. But it would be safe to conclude that many residents would be excluded from employment because of qualification standards and/or skill levels required.

There has been an almost complete void of job training opportunities for project residents, and the lack of a well structured social service referral mechanism with adequate outreach services has crippled many families.

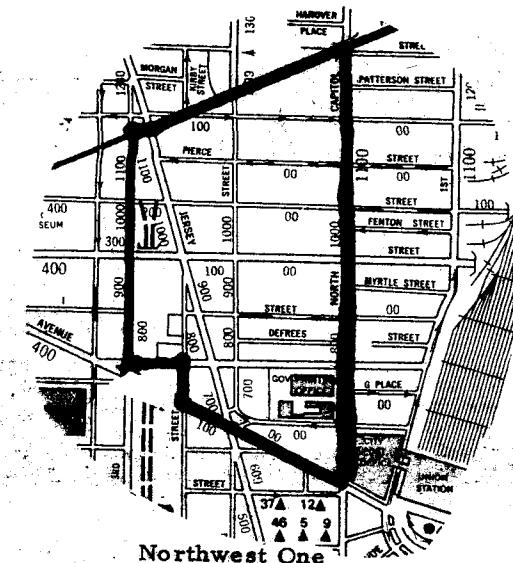
BUSINESS

The Northwest #1 Urban Renewal Plan necessitated the relocation of 180 businesses from the area. Most of these businesses were small, employing 10 or less people. Nevertheless, they provided all necessary convenience goods and personal services for the original Northwest #1 community. The generous sprinkling of stores throughout the project also provided the healthy competition which is so vital to the maintenance of quality service.

Because many of these business were, in fact, small and family owned, they relied heavily on a local clientele built up in the neighborhood over the years. A good number of these "mom and pop" stores were unable to survive the temporary loss of this clientele for the period between their relocation, demolition and reconstruction of new housing.

The retail enterprises which managed to endure during this "dry period" include a drug store, one supermarket, several carryouts, 3 liquor stores and a number of small service stores. These operations survived primarily because they catered to the local business community. However, as one of a kind stores, functioning in a non-competitive environment, they have allowed the quality of their services to decline markedly, the most notorious being the Safeway on 3rd and K Street, NW. This store has been frequently picketed by the community for its poor service. Nevertheless, it is necessary to emphasize that this is the only source of consumer items located within any feasible traveling distance. This supermarket is scheduled for demolition when the Center Leg of the Freeway moves through the project. While Safeway has indicated an interest in remaining in the area, the project can both sustain and is, in fact, in desperate need of another supermarket.

Current commercial planning for Northwest #1 includes 10,000 square feet of commercial space in Temple Courts, 18,000 square feet in the Golden Rule development, 5,000 in the Air Rights Project and 33,743 square feet in the General Use Site a total of 59,743 square feet available for commercial use. While even this space is minimal for the size of a non-mobile



population like Northwest #1, it should be noted that roughly 33,000 sq. ft. will be allocated for office use (leaving only 33,743 square feet for retail establishments.) This figure falls short of the Agency's own market analysis which called for 40,600 sq. ft. of retail space.

The study in question, the Dingleberry Report, seems to have somewhat underestimated the potential Northwest #1 market. As one of its basic assumptions, the report states that the project's residential inhabitants will be major patrons of retail business and service establishments." He then breaks the population down in 878 public housing and 849 moderate income units (the breakdown in fact is 710 public housing and 1070 moderate income) and projects the market volume on the income level of these residents. He further notes that any retail space in Northwest #1 is "unlikely to attract much patronage from beyond its boundaries because of the natural barriers they present." (He does not specify these barriers as psychological or physical). Finally, Mr. Dingleberry concludes that the "location calls for 'neighborhood' or convenience type shopping." (Neighborhood Shopping Center: provides for the sale of daily needs, i.e., "convenience goods" such as food, drugs, hardware and personal services. The supermarket is the principle tenant in this type of shopping center which is typically a site from 4-12 acres. Such "convenience shopping" precludes even a junior department store or variety store or any recreational facilities like a restaurant or a theatre.)

Based heavily on this report, at least one proposal to develop a parcel has been rejected, and business interest in relocating back to Northwest #1 has declined if not virtually disappeared. Meanwhile, the population continues to grow as housing is completed in Northwest #1. Unless retail business development can begin to keep pace, it may be at the expense of a suitable living environment for the residential population.

Attempts to stimulate economic growth in the project will meet major hurdles. In the budgeted amount of space available, there is little or no room for retail expansion, and high crime levels in the project could make insurance rates prohibitive.

When the market analysis of the project was commissioned, Mr. Dingleberry was instructed to look only at the consumer market which would be generated by the resident population. It is quite true that the low and moderate income nature of the project is not consistent with economic viability. Nevertheless, it does seem logical to presume that the business community in the area could indeed generate additional purchase power, and as such should be considered at least on a supplemental basis.

The Government Printing Office, the Community Facilities Center, the office space above the People's Drug Store complex, the Georgetown Law Expansion, the Post Office and the various government offices in the vicinity of New Jersey Avenue, First Street and Massachusetts Avenue are all ripe for retail expansion. They are isolated from both the downtown and the Connecticut Avenue shopping areas and there is a similar lack of adequate restaurant facilities which could be successfully exploited, especially with the new tourist center going up in Union Station.

(please turn to page 8)

The arts

art

ORGANIZATIONS

ARTISTS EQUITY ASSN., 3106 P NW. 20007

MUSEUMS

MUSEUM OF AFRICAN ART, 316 A NE, 547-7424.

CORCORAN Gallery of Art, 17th & NY Ave. NW, 638-3211

FREER Gallery of Art, 12th & Jefferson SW, 628-1810

NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS, 8th & G NW, 628-1810

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, 6th & Constitution NW, RE 7-4215

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, 8th & F NW, 628-1810

PHILLIPS COLLECTION, 1612 21st NW, DU 7-2151

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, 1000 Jefferson SW, 628-1810

BLACK ART

GALLERY OF AFRICAN ART, 1621 21st NW, 332-2100.

MUSEUM OF AFRICAN ART, 316 A NE, 547-7424.

NEW THING ART AND ARCHITECTURE CENTER, 1811 Columbia Rd. NW, 332-4500.

SMITH-MASON GALLERY, 1207 Rhode Island Ave. NW.

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AGRA Gallery, 1216 Conn. Ave. NW, 223-1137

ARTIST'S MART, 1361 Wisconsin NW, FE 3-5336

BADER Gallery, 2124 Penna. Ave. NW, 337-5440.

BRENTANO'S, 1326 F NW, 737-3227

CABADA Art Gallery, 1522 Conn. Ave. NW, 462-3006

CAPRICORN Galleries, 8003 Woodmont Ave., Bethesda, Md. 657-3477

GALLERY OF AFRICAN ART, 1621 21st NW, 332-2100

GEORGETOWN GRAPHICS, 3209 O NW, 333-6308

HENRI GALLERY, 1500 21st NW, 659-9313

JANE HASLEM Gallery, 1669 Wisc. NW, 338-3014

JEFFERSON PLACE Gallery, 2144 P NW, 293-1655

LUNN Gallery, 212 7th SE, 546-6958 and 3243 P NW, 338-5792

MICKELSONS, 709 G NW, NA 8-1734

PROTETCH-RIVKIN, 1034 33rd NW, 333-9841

PYRAMID GALLERIES, 2121 P NW, 296-1963

SPECTRUM GALLERY, 3033 M NW, 333-0954

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drama

PROFESSIONAL THEATER

ARENA STAGE, 6th & M SW, 638-6700

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FORD'S THEATER, 511 10th NW, 347-6260

HOWARD THEATER, 620 T NW, AD 4-9651

LISNER AUDITORIUM, 21st & H NW, 676-6800.

NATIONAL THEATER, 1321 E NW, NA 8-3393

THEATER LOBBY, 17 St. Matthews Ct. NW, EX 3-5818

WASHINGTON THEATER CLUB, 1101 23rd NW, 466-8860

COMMUNITY THEATER

BRITISH EMBASSY PLAYERS, 3100 Mass. Ave. NW, 927-0422.

CHEVY CHASE PLAYERS, Wesley Metho-

dist Church, Jocelyn & Conn. Ave. NW, EM 3-8153.

MOUNT VERNON PLAYERS, 900 Mass. Ave. NW, 347-1484.

BACK ALLEY THEATRE, 1365 Kennedy NW, 723-2040

CHURCH STREET THEATER, 1742 Church St. NW, 387-4000

FOLGER THEATER, 201 E. Capitol St., 546-4800

GARRICK PLAYERS 1041 Wisc. Ave. NW, 965-0393

ST. ALBAN'S REPERTORY THEATER, Mass. & Wisc. NW, 966-4405

OPEN STAGE, c/o Director of Theatre, American University, DC 20016, 686-2433.

COLLEGE THEATER

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PLAYERS, Mass. & Nebraska NW, 244-6333

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY PLAYERS, Box 265, DC 20017, 529-6000, ext. 351

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

PLAYERS, 2003 6th NW, 676-6387

GW EXPERIMENTAL THEATRE, 2003 6th NW, 676-6387

MASK & BAUBLE SOCIETY, 3620 P NW, 333-1789

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ARLINGTON PLAYERS, 2352 N. Vernon St., Arlington, Va. 527-7211.

CEDAR LANE STAGE, 9601 Cedar Lane, Bethesda, Md. 652-2597.

CHEVY CHASE PLAYERS, Wesley Methodist Church, Jocelyn & Conn. Ave. NW, EM 3-8153

FAIRLINGTON PLAYERS, P.O. Box 6053, Arlington, Va. 836-3205.

GREAT FALLS PLAYERS, P.O. Box 11, Great Falls, Va. 759-2488

LITTLE THEATRE OF ALEXANDRIA, 600 Wolfe St., Alexandria, Va. 683-0496

MONTGOMERY PLAYERS, Inverness Playhouse, Seven Locks Rd., Bethesda, Md. 424-6677.

ROCKVILLE LITTLE THEATRE INC., Rockville Civic Auditorium, PO 2-4313.

SILVER SPRING STAGE, 10145 Colesville Rd., Silver Spring, Md. 434-1801

KING'S WAY THEATRE CO., 909 Prince St., Alexandria, Va. 548-0064.

music

OPERA

FRIENDS OF THE OPERA IN WASHINGTON, Suite 511, 1954 Columbia Rd. NW DC 20009

OPERA SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, 1028 Conn. Ave. NW, 296-8660

ORCHESTRAS

BAROQUE ARTS CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF WASHINGTON, 3149 16th NW, 234-2050

NATIONAL GALLERY ORCHESTRA, 6th & Const. NW, 737-4215

PHILLIPS COLLECTION, 1600 21st NW, 387-2151

NATIONAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, 2101 16th NW, 483-4111

GEORGETOWN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, 625-4866.

CHORAL GROUPS

CATHEDRAL CHORAL SOCIETY, Wisc. & Mass. NW, 966-3423

CAMERATA CHORUS OF WASHINGTON, 5604 Broad Branch Rd. NW, 363-7382

NATIONAL ORATORIO SOCIETY, 3438 34th Place NW, 537-0855

CHORAL ARTS SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, 3951 Harrison NW, DC 20015, 244-3669

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AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CHORALE AND SINGERS, ORCHESTRA AND CHAMBER ENSEMBLE, 224-6800, ext. 562

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY MUSIC DEPT., 529-6000, ext. 351

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS, 676-6245

SEND CHANGES & ADDITIONS TO DC GAZETTE, 109 8th NE

MISC.

NEW THING ART AND ARCHITECTURE CENTER, 1811 Columbia Rd. NW, 332-4500

SUBURBAN MUSIC

RESTON CHAMBER ORCHESTRA, 437-4940

dance

NATIONAL BALLET SOCIETY, 2801 Conn. Ave. NW, 387-5544

Local media

NEWS SERVICES

ASSOCIATED PRESS, 1300 Conn. Ave. NW, 833-5300.

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, National Press Building, 393-3430

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE, National Press Building, 628-6621

REUTERS, National Press Building, 628-9212

COLLEGE PRESS SERVICE, 1779 Church NW, DC 20036, 387-7575

DISPATCH NEWS, National Press Building, 347-2630.

ALTERNATIVE MEDIA

DC GAZETTE, 109 8th St. NE, DC 20002, 543-5850

QUICKSILVER TIMES, 1736 R NW, 483-8000.

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION, Suite 400, 666 11th NW, 628-1722

IF STONE'S WEEKLY, 4420 29th NW, WO 6-1218

BLACK PRESS

AFO-AMERICAN, 1800 11th NW, 332-0080

WASHINGTON INFORMER, 715 G NW, 628-8338

NEW OBSERVER, 811 Fl. Ave. NW, 232-3060

WASHINGTON DAILY MATCH, 2000 P NW, 833-2829.

THIRD WORLD, 1320 Vermont Ave. NW, DC 20005

JET, 1750 Penna. Ave. NW, 298-7836

EBONY, 1750 Penna. Ave. NW, 298-7836

ORGANIZATIONAL NEWSLETTERS ET C.

CENTRAL ATLANTIC ENVIRONMENT NEWS, published by the Central Atlantic Environmental Service, 1717 Mass. Ave. NW, DC 200036, 265-1587

OPEN SIGHTS, published monthly by DMZ Coffeehouse, 918 9th NW, 737-3250

THE ADVOCATE published by the HEW Action Project, 1009 13th NW, DC 20005

THE ADVOCATE published by Metropolitan Washington Planning and Housing Assn., 1225 K NW, 737-3700.

THE TEACHER, published monthly by the DC Teacher's Union, 1424 16th NW, 387-8100

THE TIN DRUM published by the Washington Area Free University, 1724 20th NW, 387-5437

COME HOSTELING, published bimonthly by American Youth Hostels, 1501 16th NW DC 20036, 462-5780

VOICE published by the Washington Lay Assn. P.O. Box 4971, DC 20008, 265-6185. ("Voice of concerned Catholics in helping to shape a new spirit in the church.")

NEWSLETTER of the DC League of Women Voters, Room 733, Dupont Circle Building, 1346 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20036, 232-2616

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FORECAST FM, 934 Bonifant St., Silver Spring, Md. 20910, 301-588-1800. (Listing of local FM broadcasts, features on hi-fi and FM listening.)

CHI CANO MEDIA
EL PERIODICO, 2309 Calvert NW, DC 20008
234-7522

MAGAZINES

NEW REPUBLIC 1244 19th NW FE 8-2494
NEWSWEEK 1750 Penn. Ave. NW, 298-7880.
TIME, 1600 I NW, 293-4300
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NBC, 4001 Nebr. Ave. NW EM 2-4000
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WAVA, 1901 N. Ft. Meyer Drive, 522-1111
WBAI-FM (Pacifica) National Press Bldg., 628-4620
WETA-FM, 5217 19th Rd. N. Arlington. 536-6900
WGTV, Georgetown University, 37th & O NW 625-4238
WAMU-FM, American University, WO 6-6506
WHFS-FM, 4853 Cordell Ave. Beethesda, Md. 656-0600.
WMAL & WMAL-TV, 4461 Conn. Ave. NW KE 7-1100
WOL, 1680 Wisconsin Ave. NW, 338-5600
WOOK, 5321 1st Place NE, TU 2-2500
WTOP RADIO, 40th & Brandywine NW, 244-5678
WWDC, 8800 Brookville Rd., Silver Spring. 589-7100. Night news number: 589-7104
WTTG, 5151 Wisc. Ave. NW, 244-5151
WTOP-TV, 40th & Brandywine NW, 244-5678
WETA, 2600 4th NW, 387-1300
CHANNEL 26 NEWSROOM, 462-6155
WDCA-TV, 5202 River Rd., Bethesda, Md. 654-2600

COLLEGE PRESS

THE HATCHET, George Washington University, 800 21st St. NW, DC 20006.
THE EAGLE, American University, Ward Circle, Washington DC 363-9500
THE HILLTOP, 2400 6th NW, DC
THE SPECTRUM, Federal City College, 425 2nd NW

OTHER

DC SWITCHBOARD, 1724 20th NW, (base-
ment) 387-5800

DAILY PRESS

WASHINGTON POST, 1515 L NW, 223-6000
EVENING STAR, 225 Va. Ave. SE, LI 3-5000.
DAILY NEWS, 1013 13th NW, DI 7-7777
NEW YORK TIMES, 1920 L NW, 293-3100

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Renewal cont'd

All these considerations aside, however, something must be done for the 8,500 people moving into the 117 acres that make up the project area. The Dingleberry study notes that even for a "convenience" type shopping center, the space requirements run from 4 to 10 acres. Nevertheless, the report calls for less than one acre in the whole project. In fact, the situation is much worse. Not one of the available sites is an acre in size. Further, the total retail footage in Northwest #1 is only about one and one-half acres in scattered areas.

Of course Northwest #1 is not an area totally isolated from the rest of the city. Nevertheless the residents of the project are heavily non-mobile; many of them are elderly or mothers with small children. Even so, it is difficult to say that if the Northwest #1 population cannot alone support a variety of commercial establishments, such services must be available to them in order to provide the population with a suitable living environment. Commercial and retail establishments must do business to survive. Nevertheless this does raise a number of questions about actually building projects limited to one general income segment. While business enterprise before urban renewal was marginal at best, the original community did support, in some fashion, roughly 180 businesses that were displaced.

WELFARE

In February of 1968, a random income survey was conducted by the Northwest #1 staff. Two hundred and ten families were interviewed who were located within the urban renewal boundary. The study found the following information:

1. Twenty percent of the surveyed populations income was between 0 - \$1,000 per year;
2. Twenty-one percent of the surveyed population's income range was between \$1,000 to \$1,999;
3. Nineteen percent of the surveyed population's income was between \$2,000 to \$2,999; and
4. Eighty-two percent of the surveyed population's income was below \$4,000 per year.

Although the survey was conducted in 1968, it is still a good reference to the financial status of many families eligible to return to the area upon completion. The community is being planned as a high density area with a significant composition of low-income families. The need for government and private agencies to furnish social services cannot be overemphasized.

According to the D.C. Department of Welfare's planning and program development staff, it takes approximately 1,400 square feet of office space for ten welfare workers in the one-stop welfare center proposed for the Walker Jones Community Facilities Center. With a staff composed of caseworkers, case aides, a food stamp certification officer, a welfare information generalist, and clerical staff, about 300 families could be adequately serviced.

As more people move into Northwest #1 it is inevitable that the caseloads will grow; therefore, requiring more office space and staff.

At present there are only 480 square feet allocated for the Welfare Department in the Walker Jones Community Facilities Center. This is almost 1,000 square feet deficient of what is needed to presently serve staff needed to assist the community adequately.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Despite the size of Washington's park system, its facilities are not well distributed. It is essentially made up of large, passive areas, with the inner city having the fewest parks. This is somewhat of a paradox since inner-city residents are most in need of active recreational facilities. Low income, limited mobility, and a lack of time prevent inner-city residents from taking advantage of the huge parks in outlying areas of Washington. This is definitely the problem with which we are confronted in Northwest #1.

The Proposed Comprehensive Plan for the National Capitol prepared by the National Capital Planning Commission calls for doubling the present amount of recreation facilities in the District of Columbia. This report further states that "the highest priority for local recreation facilities would be assigned to projects in those sections of the city where the need is greatest."

From the standpoint of need for more facilities, Northwest #1 has been ranked about

sixth among the city's 31 areas. It has been ranked tenth on the priority list of developments scheduled for facilities improvement in the District of Columbia.

Minimum open space standards developed by the D.C. Department of Recreation call for up to nine acres of open area for each 5,000 of the population. This is below the National Recreation Association standard of two acres per 1,000 population.

If we follow the recommended guides for parks and playground areas, we should provide about 18 acres. This will be impossible, however, due to the shortage of land, and our recreation program must be based upon an availability of about four acres. Approximately one acre of this space is available now and another acre will be available and ready for use by mid-1971. This land is not concentrated in any one area.

TRANSPORTATION

While the freeway system will not serve many people in the area, its construction may seriously influence their everyday living; bringing a large increase in traffic, air pollution and noise, as well as danger and inconvenience.

The Metro system, when completed, would greatly benefit the residents of Northwest #1, providing increased access to suburban jobs and to outlying recreation areas. The nearest access, however, will be at Union Station, almost 1 mile from New York Avenue and most of the residents. This will necessitate a bus transfer to the system, or a long walk. The nearest access to the north is Rhode Island Avenue.

While access to public transportation is readily available, the rising costs of the D.C. Transit System are rapidly becoming prohibitive for many of the residents of this area. Particularly affected are large numbers of the elderly who reside in the project.

The Metro system has completely bypassed almost 1,000 poverty level residents who could most benefit from the system, especially in terms of jobs.

HOUSING

When the Housing Act of 1968 was approved, there was considerable optimism expressed about the new vehicle of nonprofit sponsorship and its ability to involve the private sector in the construction of low and moderate income housing. The experience of Northwest #1, however, has been that the rigid constraints, limited allowable costs, red tape and myriad of complexities which must be faced by the inexperienced sponsor often serve only to frustrate and discourage this type of development.

To date, efforts to assist these small non-profit corporations have been only partially successful. Most of these groups have their base in the community, a qualification encouraged by FHA to aid their credibility with the residents. These sponsors must contribute immeasurable amounts of unreimbursed time to coordinate and promote their projects. They must put up seed money and hire professionals to package their proposals and learn to deal intelligently with redevelopment officials and FHA, to say nothing of becoming overnight experts in mortgages, architecture and property management.

Despite their good intentions most non-profit sponsors cannot respond to these kinds of pressures. For every sponsor that is accepted there are many more that never reach final commitment. This kind of attrition rate does not serve to encourage many potential sponsors to become involved in non-profit development.

A major problem encountered by projects already completed in the Northwest #1 area has been the unexpectedly high costs of property management. Once a development has been completed, amortization of the mortgage is begun by FHA. To pay the monthly return, the sponsor must rely totally on collected rents. Low income developments in particular have been confronted by many rent collection problems, vandalism, alcoholism, drug addiction and generally high maintenance costs. If FHA is forced to foreclose on the mortgage and refinance under a conventional loan, low income rents would be wiped out under profit motivated management, defeating the original purpose of the development.

PEOPLE . . .

MRS. MARGARET CARTER has been nominated to be the new president of the DC PTA. Elections take place May 6. . . . While DOUG MOORE was out on the stump March 19, burglars broke in = to his house, stole two television sets, two radios, stereo components and a cashmere coat.

REP. RON DELLUMS has been busy explaining why he showed up on the Style pages of the Post modelling an outfit supplied by Playboy. Dellum wrote the Post later: "I consented to wearing the outfit solely for the purpose of aiding a benefit for Freedmen's Hospital. Had I known that my donning of those clothes could be construed as even an implicit degree of support for Playboy and its sexist policies, I might have done differently. I am personally repelled by the characterizations of the ultimate hedonist society and the role of women portrayed by Playboy."

THEY'RE talking about the DC official who left his shoes and wallet in a suburban home during a quick exit. . . . Ex-Capitol Hill Sculptor PETER WEIL has moved to Steuben, Me. . . . Former Legal Services attorney MARTIN MENDELSOHN has taken charge of the NLSP program in Chester, Pa. . . . JEAN CHANDLER, former director of day care at Friendship House, has married Rev. F.E. Abbott of St. Mary's Episcopal Church in Foggy Bottom. . . . MARY BRISKER is back at Friendship House as administrative assistant to the director.

WHEN Washington Planning & Housing Assn. director RALPH FERTIG complained about the lack of housing available around the proposed site of a new bulk mailing facility at Lanham, PAUL THIRY, chairman of the National Capital Planning Commission's Federal Projects Committee, told him: "You mean we've got worry about housing those people every time we want to make a move? Why, you just want us to spread the blight around!"



"And I propose the following 'ultimate solution' to the Newshish problem...."

AD RATES

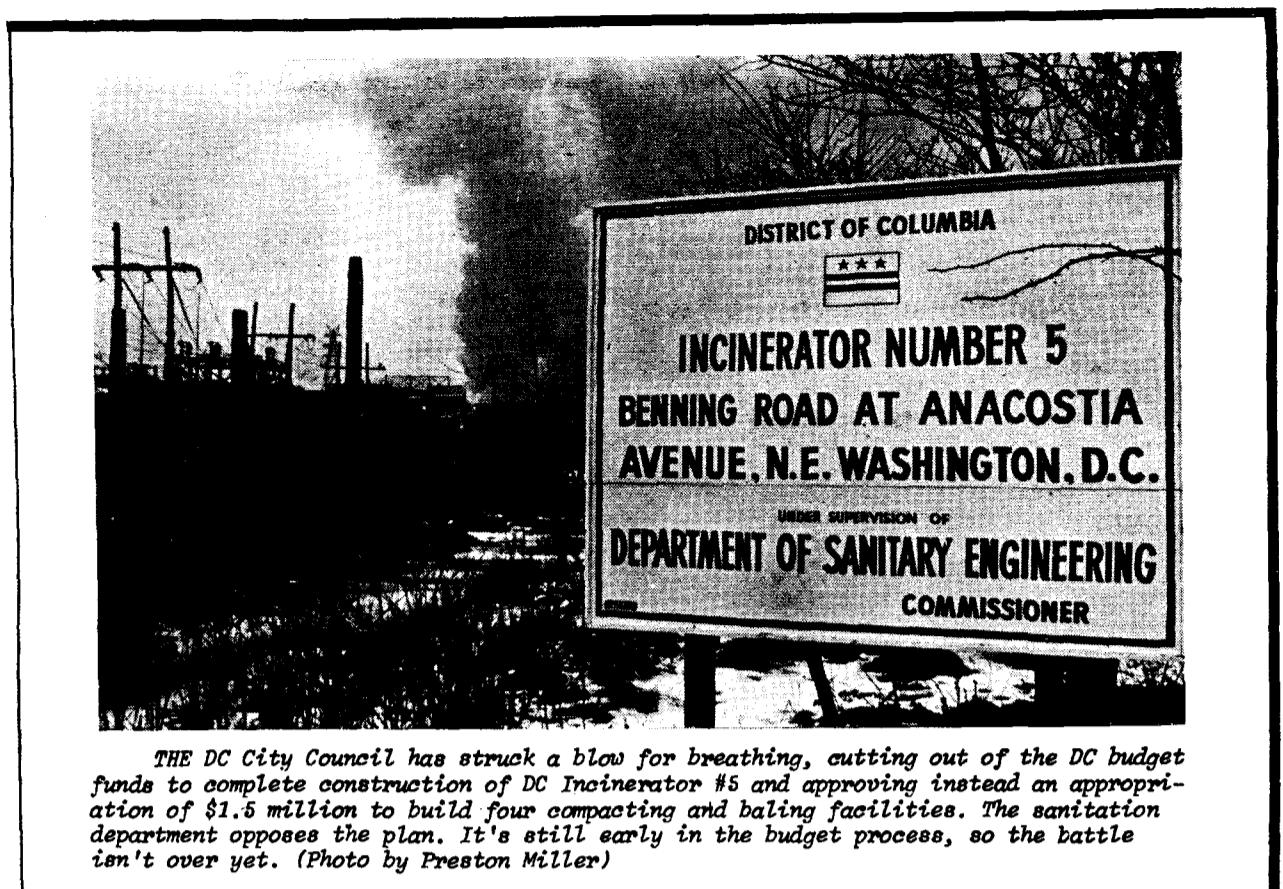
COMMERCIAL RATES: \$2 a column inch. \$24 a quarter page, \$48 a half page, \$96 a page. Classifieds: 50¢ a line.

RATES FOR NON-PROFIT GROUPS: \$1 a column inch. \$12 a quarter page. \$24 a half page. \$48 a page. Classifieds are free with a maximum of 50 words. The Gazette will also run free display classified if it is provided in camera-ready form with a maximum width of 3 3/4" and a maximum depth of 4 1/2". Classifieds will be run up to three times and then dropped unless new copy is provided.

SUBSCRIBER CLASSIFIEDS: Gazette subscribers may have free classifieds. This offer not good to businesses and government subscribers. Maximum 30 words. Ads will be run up to three times and then dropped unless new copy is provided.

DEADLINES

The deadline for submission of announcements, advertising and classified for the next issue is noon, Tuesday, April 6



THE DC City Council has struck a blow for breathing, cutting out of the DC budget funds to complete construction of DC Incinerator #5 and approving instead an appropriation of \$1.5 million to build four compacting and baling facilities. The sanitation department opposes the plan. It's still early in the budget process, so the battle isn't over yet. (Photo by Preston Miller)

EYE ON DC. . .

WE'VE learned that when Human Resources Director Phil Rutledge attacked the City Council's proposal to close Junior Village by 1973 and place the children there in foster homes, he hadn't even read the Council report.

THE U.S. Court of Appeals has sent back for a lower court hearing part of suit filed by Julius Hobson and others. The section of the suit remanded involved a claim that the requirements of a party to qualify in a presidential election were too high. Other claims, involving the constitutionality of the District's lack of voting rights in Congress and the Hatch Act, were rejected by the court. The case is being appealed to the Supreme Court.

PRIDE isn't the only one having troubles keeping its gas stations afloat. Friendship House's Car Care, a nonprofit station at 14th & Penna. Ave. SE has closed its doors after less than a year of operation. Organizers blame "uneven management practices and a constant staff turnover."

A GROUP of potential black buyers met recently with NBC officials to discuss the sale of NBC owned & operated stations. The dozen stations, including WPC, are up for \$55 million.

DC residents who earned less than \$6000 can take from \$2-6 off their local income tax as a credit against the food sales tax. Info: 629-3324.

THE Supreme Court's unanimous ruling that the Secretary of Transportation can only approve highways that cut across parks "in the most unusual situations" not only backs up the pending suit against the Three Sisters Bridge, but also offers the opportunity for a new suit against the planned Anacostia parkway.

THE City Council has voted to require all new dwelling units and restaurants (as well as extensive renovation jobs) to install garbage disposals within two years.

REP. Michael Harrington (D-Mass.) has introduced a bill to give the District an elected mayor and an 11-member City Council. Like other home rule bills, Congress would retain the veto over DC actions. Write Rep. Harrington and tell him to get aboard the Statehood movement.

THE DC Council has voted to charge private trash collectors \$5 a ton to use city dumps. This should bring in about \$2 million and cause another Council-Commissioner conflict. Graham Watt says the Council exceeded its powers on this one.

TOM DAVIDSON, one of those accused of being a coconspirator in the FBI Conspiracy says the defense in the case is already \$14,000 in debt, needs to raise \$300,000 to \$500,000 to defend Dan Berrigan and the others. DC residents can send contributions to FBI Conspiracy Defense Committee, 245 2nd St. NE. 543-1457.

AS of a few weeks ago, the 872 management personnel (GS 13-18) in the Office of Education headquarters occupied 256 free or nearly free parking spaces in or adjacent to OE buildings. Four hundred and eight employees in grades 1-5 occupied 10 spaces.

DC unemployment hit 5% last year according to John Eaton, personnel director of the District.

O. ROY Chalk, head of DC Transit, has threatened to take Metro to court if restitution isn't made for the loss of business and damage to equipment resulting from the subway construction in downtown Washington. According to Chalk, the Metro-building has caused "untold disruption in regular route passenger bus service."

Chalk also stated in a letter to Metro that "I'm given to understand that there are in excess of 50 businesses that are on the verge of either bankruptcy or going out of business due to subway construction."

THE Post's government columnist, Mike Causey, reports that some 800,000 federal workers and military men "are now under orders -- some vague some very blunt -- not to talk with congressmen or reporters if they want to keep a job or avoid a court-martial. Among the agencies applying the gag rule are the U.S. Postal Service, the National Science Foundation and the Public Health Service. The medical chief of a Baltimore PHS unit, for example, issued a strict directive ordering silence, closing with 'You are reminded that failure to obey this directive can lead to court-martial for commissioned officers and discharge for Civil Service employees."

AN all-news TV station in Chicago is offering the first underground TV news show in the country. Called Underground News, the 30-minute program is produced, directed and organized by students and local media personnel. It is seen 7 nights a week. The program's guests have included organizers from the Venceremos Brigade, speakers on Women's Liberation, people involved in community projects such as local health clinics, as well-known people such as Jane Fonda and Dave Dellinger. The program may be syndicated for use on stations in other cities. For more information, write Underground News, c/o WSNS-TV, 430 W. Grant Place, Chicago Ill. 60614.

ONE of the issues in the recent campaign was the appearance of men like the head of the Board of Trade who were major contributors to the effort of Rev. Fauntroy. Here, for the record, are some of the big businessmen who got it all together with Walter:

William Calomiris gave \$200.
Richard England gave \$100.
John Hechinger gave \$1200.
Woodrow Marriott gave \$250.
Milton Polinger and H.R. Crawford gave \$1350.
Charles E. Smith gave \$1500.

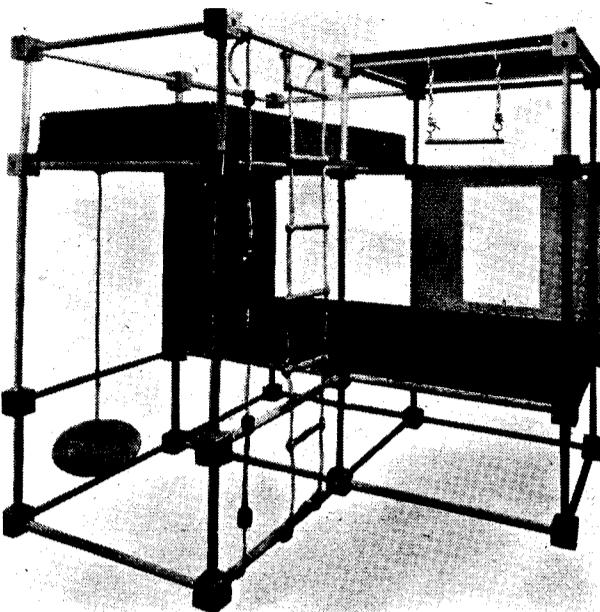
Joseph Danzansky, chairman of the Board of Trade gave \$1000.
Conrad Cafritz gave \$400.

Also looking after Fauntroy were the labor unions, which have been instrumental in keeping blacks out of their turf. \$1700 came from the union boys.

These figures do not include money contributed after ten days prior to the election. They also apparently omit the money spent by Local One for bumper stickers. Fauntroy's financial records note that \$9000 was raised at 13 neighborhood rallies. Those experienced in neighborhood fund-raising wonder what neighborhoods were able to find that sort of money.

WANTED: Legislative Representative for Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Lobby for peace and social justice. Fulltime, \$6000 year. Call 546-8840 for information.

WHAT'S HAPPENING



New concepts in low-cost furniture design at
The National Collection of Fine Arts
9th and G NW through April 22

literature

SOLDIER TRIBUNAL TRANSCRIPT: The full transcript of the Winter Soldier Tribunal held in Detroit in February will be available in the near future. The hearings outlined atrocities by American troops in Vietnam. If you are interested in obtaining a copy write to Vietnam Veterans Against the War, room 735, 156 Fifth Ave. NYC NY 10010. They will put your name down for a copy when it is available.

SWITCHBOARD PAPER: Spare Change is a new street sheet put together by the staff collective of DC Switchboard. It will be distributed free every week or so, or whenever there is a need for it. Any artists, writers or street people who want to contribute may contact Switchboard, 1724 20th NW, DC 20009. Info: 387-5800.

BANTAM Books has published The Organizer's Manual, a guide to small group and grass-roots organizing, political self-education, communications, alternate community services, mass actions, legal and medical self-defense, books and organizations. \$1.25.

FREEDOM SEDER: Freedom Seder: A New Haggadah for Passover by Arthur Waskow is available in bulk at discount prices to movement groups and people. \$10 for ten copies; \$80 for 100 copies. Write: Micah Press, 1808 Wyoming Ave. NW. DC 20009. Single copy price: \$1.50

THE AMERICAN ETHICAL UNION has published an updated second edition of a guide for draft-age men, Humanist Conscientious Objection. Available from AEU at 2 W. 64th St., NYC NY.

meetings

THE General Assembly of the Peoples Involved Corporation will be held April 14. Info: PIC, 2146 Georgia Ave. NW, 232-8020.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS: The League of Women Voters of DC holds its annual meeting on April 21 at the Fellowship Hall of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, 222 M SW. The meeting will run from 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.

WASHINGTON LAY ASSN: The Berrigan case will be discussed at a meeting on April 16 at 8 p.m. at the Chevy Chase Library.

A COUNTER-CONFERENCE to the Conference on Youth to be held in Colorado in April by the White House is being organized here for April 20-24. The White House conference will be laden with such groups as the Catholic Bishops Organization and the Boy Scouts of America. The local meeting will deal with education, ecology, foreign policy and the community. Groups interested in being represented should contact the Alternative Conference on Youth, 3210 Grace NW. 338-6318.

free films

BLACK FILMS: The SW Branch Library, Wesley Place and K SW, is offering a series of black films (free) on Thursdays beginning at 7:30 p.m.

hearings

ZONING HEARINGS: The Zoning Commission meets April 13 at 10 a.m. in room 12 of the District Building.

A DISTRICT subcommittee holds hearings April 19 on a bill to transfer control of Lorton to the Justice Department. The bill to be considered at the House hearing is strongly opposed by many local groups.

PENNA. AVE. PLAN HEARINGS: If you wish to get on the witness list for the upcoming hearings on the Penna. Ave. Plan, write the following with a request to testify on bills to establish a Federal City Bicentennial Development Corp. The Senate bill is S. 715. No bill has yet been introduced in the House.

Hon. Alan Bible, Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on National Parks, New Senate Office Bldg, Room 3106, DC 20510.

Hon. Wayne N. Aspinall, Chairman, House Interior Committee, Longworth Building, Room 1324, House of Representatives, Washington D.C.

For a report on what's wrong with the Penna. Ave. Plan, send 25¢ for the Nov. 23 issue of the Gazette.

METRO HEARINGS: The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority is holding the following public hearings on Metro stations, facilities and alignments.

April 13: Zoological Park, Cleveland Park and Van Ness Stations.

April 27: Cheverly, Landover and Armore Stations.

May 4: Pentagon City and Crystal City Stations

May 11: L'Enfant Plaza, Voice of America, and Capital South Stations

June 1: Proposed Madison Street and Eisenhower Stations.

All hearings will begin at 7:30 p.m. at various locations. Maps, drawings and other information about the hearings are available at the transit authority office, 950 South L'Enfant Plaza SW. DC 20024. Info: 484-2631/2

services

A NON-PROFIT abortion clinic has opened at 1726 Eye NW. Preterm Inc. is staffed with two doctors two nurses and 13 counsellors. Abortions cost \$200 at the clinic. Info: 298-7300.

THE People's Law Institute, 1724 S NW, is offering legal aid to the free community. The institute is presently most interested in job discrimination and police harassment. Also offered are courses in students rights and women and the law. Info: 387-5760.

RECYCLING CENTER: The Washington Recycling Center is operating out of the Safeway parking lot, 4865 Macarthur Blvd. NW every Sat. & Sun. from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. The program is sponsored by Concern Inc. and the Washington Ecology Center. Newspapers should not be tied in bundles. Glass bottles and jars should be rinsed off, with caps, lids, and metal rings removed but with labels left on. Separate by color. Aluminum cans that are clean and flattened, such as TV food trays, may also be brought to the center. Any can with a side seam is not all-aluminum. Tin or bi-metal cans should not be brought. Info: 881-4115, 833-1778, 946-6638.

ABORTION ACTION COALITION: Women's groups in the area have formed the Metropolitan Abortion Alliance to plan a mass action April 17 for "free abortion on demand/no forced sterilization." The coalition meets weekly at the George Washington University Student Center, 21st & H NW, room 410 at 10 a.m. on Sat. Info: Pam Burchett at OX 5-0692 or 548-4368.

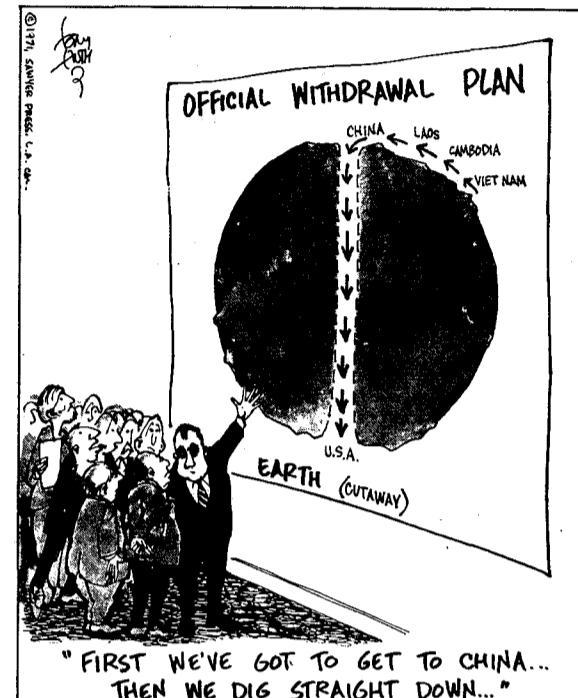
libraries

WASHINGTON HIGHLANDS: The Washington Highlands Branch Library, Atlantic and S. Capitol Terrace SW, will be closed for about two months for air-conditioning. Info: 783-4492.

THE District government has opened three new storefront libraries. The libraries are located at 1603 Montello Ave. NE, 1140 N. Capitol, and 1419 V NW.

television

DAVID EATON SHOW: A special edition of the David Eaton show, featuring the newly elected delegate, Rep. Ron Dellums and City Councilman Stanley Anderson will be taped on March 31 at 8 p.m. at WRC-TV, 4001 Nebraska Ave. NW. The public is invited to be a part of the studio audience and to ask questions on the show.



classes

ACTING CLASSES: The Washington Theater Club is giving 10 weeks of adult classes in beginning, intermediate and advanced acting as well as directing, theater design and management. History of the drama, dramatic literature and criticism are also offered. There are also classes for teenagers and children 5-12. Info: Mickey Harrett, 296-2386.

SWIMMING CLASSES: The Capitol East Natatorium at 635 North Carolina Ave. SE begins its spring program of classes on April 3. For information call 546-0764. Public swimming at the pool takes place at the following hours: Monday-Friday, 8-9:15 a.m. Monday-Thursday: 3-7 p.m. Friday, 3-8:30 p.m. Saturday, 1-5:30 p.m. Sunday, 11-5:30 p.m. Noon Swim, Monday-Friday, noon to 2 p.m.

AGRICULTURE CLASSES: The summer schedule of the graduate school of the Dept. of Agriculture is available. Graduate school courses are open to high school or college graduates and range from non-credit refresher courses to undergraduate and graduate legal courses. Students do not have to be government employees. Tuition charges are \$22 for each semester hour. Catalogs may be picked up in room 1031, South Agriculture Bldg., 14th & Ind. SW. Or call 388-4419.

PREGNANCY CLASS: A free class on pregnancy with a birth film is held the first Monday of the month at St. Patrick's Episcopal Church, Falls Church, by the Family Life and Maternity Education organization. Classes in the Lamaze method of natural childbirth are held continuously in northern Va., SE DC and Frederick, Md. For information on the Lamaze classes, which cost \$15.00, call Mrs. Joyce Tobias, at 256-2461. Information on other programs of the FLME can be obtained at 273-0933.

AQUATICS CLASSES: The Central YMCA is sponsoring the following classes. For information and registration, call the physical director, 628-8250:

Beginner Swimming: Eight weeks of basic instruction for non-swimmers, Mondays, Wednesdays, 7-8 p.m. beginning April 5.

Intermediate Swimming: Improvement of basic skills. Eight weeks, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7-8 p.m., beginning April 6.

Aquatic Institute: YMCA and Red Cross Life-saving certification. Mondays and Wednesdays 7-10 p.m. for 10 weeks beginning April 5.

Scuba Diving: Thirty-two hours of training in use of scuba equipment leading to certification. Wednesdays and Thursdays, 8:30-10:30 p.m. beginning April 7.

DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE: APRIL 6

tax info

FEDERAL TAX INFO: Gather date, then call 337-0450 in Washington and Maryland, or 557-0680 in Virginia. IRS has walk-in service at 1201 E NW; Wheaton Plaza; 5707 Seminary Rd. in Arlington; and at the Longworth and Senate office buildings on Capitol Hill.

DC TAX INFO: Help is available in filing 1970 DC tax returns in room 5156, Municipal Center, 300 Ind. Ave. NW, from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. Assistance is also available in room 2053 of the Municipal Center on Saturdays from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. On the evenings of April 12 through 15 additional help will be provided until 7:30 p.m. in the same room. Info: 629-3324.

COMMUNITY TAX AID: Various community groups are providing tax assistance:

Friendship House, 619 D SE
Park Seven Apartments, 800 Southern Ave. SE
Howard Law School (room G50)
CHANGE Inc., 3313 14th NW.
CHASE Inc., 2737 1/2 King Ave. SE
Capitol East Community Organization, 1500 E. Capitol
People Involvement Corp., 651 Fla. Ave. NW
Far NE Community Services, 624 Division Ave. NE
NW Settlement House, 448 Ridge NW.
Pride Inc., 1536 U NW
Hospitality House, 507 Fla. NE
Friendship House, 1001 5th SE
For more information call 363-HELP or 244-2200.

VIRGINIA TAX INFO: Contact City Hall, Room 105, 125 North Royal St., Alexandria. 750-6561

MARYLAND TAX INFO: Contact 1319 F NW or 10111 Colesville Rd., Silver Spring. Call ST 3-6680 or 593-5444.

trips

April 28: Volkswagen bus hosteling and other transportation. Discussion of what to take, hosteling equipment, how to pack, selection of camera and film. Question and answer session. European refreshments. 8 p.m. Appalachian Trail Club 1719 N NW.

THERE'S going to be a rail excursion along the B&O's old main line on April 24 beginning at 8:30 a.m. from Silver Spring. The excursion will include a family-style dinner and a walking tour of various points of interest along the way. A three-hour stay at Harpers Ferry is planned. Info: Trip Committee, National Railway Historical Society, P.O. Box 487, "Ben Franklin Sta.", DC 20044.

EUROPEAN HOSTELING: The Potomac Area Council of the American Youth Hostels has scheduled two classes in hosteling, especially hosteling abroad. The cost is 75¢ payable in advance or at the door. Info: 462-5780.

April 20: Introduction to hosteling, hostels, hostel customs and rules, hosteling independently and with organized groups. Bike selection and repair, riding and safety. 8 p.m. Appalachian Trail Club, 1718 N NW.

recreation

EASTER RECREATION PROGRAMS: The Recreation Department has come up with a long list of activities at its various centers during the period April 8-17. For information on programs in your neighborhood, call 629-7466.

HIKING: The Potomac Area Council of American Youth Hostels is sponsoring the following hikes in the coming weeks:

April 3: Monocacy Aqueduct to Point of Rocks (6 miles, overnight)
April 4: Sandy Hook to Antietam (10 miles)
April 17: Williamsport to Ft. Frederick to Hancock (12 miles, camp overnight)
April 18: Ft. Frederick to Hancock (12 miles)
April 25: Little Orleans to Sorrell Ridge Hiker-Biker-Overnighter (15 miles, camp overnight)
April 26: Sorrell Ridge to Paw Paw vicinity (7 miles)

May 1: Spring Gap to Cumberland (overnight)
For more information call Marilyn DeLoach at 363-0650. There will be an organization meeting for hikers at 8 p.m. on March 18 at apartment 78, 3206 Wisc. Ave. NW.

ANNUAL CANAL HIKE: The seventh annual C&O Canal Hike will be held on the weekend of April 30-May 2. For more information call Alan Johnson at 332-0449.

BIKING: Here are some additional bike tours in coming weeks:

April 11: Cherry Blossom tour. Starts 6:30 a.m. Info: Therese Lapine, 232-3298. 25¢
May 2: Environmental Bike-In. Begins 11 a.m. at the Carter Barron parking lot. Ride to Sylvan Theatre on Monument grounds. Sponsored by the Ecology Center, 2000 P NW. 833-1778.
May 4: Evening bike ride. Starts at the Towpath Cycle Shop, 2816 Penna. Ave. NW (337-7356) at 6:45 p.m. 25¢
May 11: Evening bike ride. See May 4

misc.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Kent Legal Defense Fund can be sent to KLDF, Box 116, Kent, Ohio 44240.

TO speed commuter traffic, bus-only lanes will be established during rush hours on 14th St. between D SW and H NW. Right turns will be banned except for buses at some intersections. Traffic signals along 14th, H and 18th Streets will be adjusted to favor the busses. The changes go into effect April 5.

MODEL CITIES SCHOLARSHIPS: The Model Cities Scholarship Program for education and training beyond the secondary school level is accepting applications until April 23. Applications can be picked up at 1329 E NW, room 1050, any Model City information center, or any high school in the Model Cities neighborhood. Info: 737-5334.

ANTI-DRAFT POSTERS: The National Council to Repeal the Draft is asking concerned artists to submit poster designs expressing their feelings about the draft. The selected works will be used in the campaign against the draft and will be exhibited in Los Angeles, Berkeley, New York and Washington. The original works will be returned to the artists after the show. The theme used can be either "repeal the draft" or "resist the draft." Two winners will be selected. Royalties on sales of 100 signed and numbered prints in addition to sales on the reproductions will be paid to the artists whose work is selected. The jury will consist of Saul Bass, designer; Sam Francis, artist; and Peter Selz, director of the University Museum at Berkeley. All work should be approximately 20x30 and not more than four colors. Send by April 20 to Valley Peace Center, 7105 Hayvenhurst Ave., Van Nuys, Calif. 91406. Info: Naomi Goodman, 212-362-5705.

MARKET DAY: Circle-on-the-Hill holds its annual Market Day on April 25 from noon to 6 p.m. Proceeds will go to Friendship House. The festival, to be held on 7th St. SE above Penna. Ave., will feature local crafts, boutique items and handi-crafts of many types. Also baked goods, household treasures, and activities for children.

CIRCUS: The Ringling Bros. & Barnum & Bailey Circus is in town through April 18. Performances are at the Coliseum. Info: 783-2300

FREEDOM SEDER: For the past two years, Jews for Urban Justice have sponsored a 'Freedom Seder.' It incorporated Arthur Waskow's new haggadah for Passover into a mass celebration in which, according to one description, "800 freaks, grandmothers, revolutionaries, suburbanites, yeshiva students and high school people came to be together on this, now universal, holiday." This year the mass Seder will not be held. Instead families, collectives, organizations, colleges etc. are being urged to hold their own Seder. Persons wanting help or advice can call Dave or Peter at the Fabrangen, the new Jewish counter-cultural center, at 667-7829. If you want copies of Art Waskow's "Freedom Seder," call Mike Tabor at 462-1982. People who are lonely, alone or who don't have a Seder to go to are invited to call the Fabrangen, for information on theirs.

art

THE HELLER COLLECTION: 20th century American painting at the Watkins Gallery of American University through April 4.

BIENNIAL: at the Corcoran through April 4

ROMAINE BROOKS: at the National Collection of Fine Arts through April 3.

WATKINS GALLERY AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY: Recent paintings by Jack Boul who teaches at American U. and Montgomery College through April 30.

MICKELSON'S: Exotic fantasy in colorful prints by Matta D. through April 28.

PYRAMID: Recent works by Dutterer through April 10.

CORCORAN: Prints and drawings by John Dowell, many of which reflect the artist's feelings about music and his blackness through May 2.

EMERSON: Drawings and prints by Stephanie Evans, Helen Flather and Luciano Penay, who studied at American University, through April 30.

HAIR: at the National 628-3837.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE THEATRE FESTIVAL: At Ford's Theater through April 4. Some performances at Lisner. 347-6260.

(please turn to page 12)

theatre



Events cont'd

pop-rock-jazz

ELLA FITZGERALD and COUNT BASIE at Constitution Hall on April 9 at 8:30 p.m. 393-4433.

TOM RUSH at the Cellar Door beginning April 5.

FATS DOMINO with IKE & TINA TURNER at Shady Grove on April 2. 948-3400 or 659-2601.

JAZZ OF THE FORTIES: The Fairfax County Cultural Assn. is planning a program of jazz of the forties for April 30 in the main ballroom of the Sheraton Park Hotel. Among those appearing will be Bobby Hackett, Tom Gwaltney, Felix Grant, Maxine Sullivan and the Cavaliers. The show will start at 9 p.m. and the donation will be \$10 per person. Info: 451-1164 or 532-0304.

classical music

THE PASSION ACCORDING TO ST. JOHN by Bach, conducted by Paul Calloway at the Washington Cathedral, April 4, 7:30 p.m. It will be repeated April 9 in Good Friday services from 12-3 p.m. Info: 966-3423 or 966-3424.

dance

LES BALLET AFRICAINE from Guinea at Constitution Hall April 3. 393-4433

PAUL TAYLOR DANCE COMPANY at Lisner on April 6-7. 676-6680.

INBAL DANCE THEATER from Israel at Lisner on April 5. Info: 676-6680.

community stage

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY: AU's last offering of the season will be Philadelphia Here I Come!, Brian Friel's Irish comedy. It will be presented April 29-May 1 and May 5-8 at 8:30 p.m. in Clendenen Theater at AU. Tickets: \$2.50 on Weds. and Thurs. evenings; \$3 on Fri. and Sat. Students/\$1. Group rates. Info: 244-6333 or 686-2315.

HEXAGON CLUB: This year's review is called Left Right in the Middle and will open at Georgetown Trinity Theatre on April 15. Some of the numbers for the show were written by Art Buchwald. Runs Thursdays through Saturday, with some Sunday matinees, until May 1. Evening performances at 8:30. Tickets: \$3, \$5. Info: 593-4543.

OPEN STAGE: The experimental venture of American University and the Dumbarton Methodist Church presents The Lady's Not for Burning, April 1-3 at 8 p.m. at the church. Tickets: \$2, \$1/student Group rates. Info: 244-6333.

FOLGER THEATRE GROUP presents a rock version of Twelfth Night beginning April 3 at the Folger Library, 201 East Capitol St. Performances will run Tues.-Sat. at 8 p.m. and Sundays at 3 p.m. through April 25. Preview performances are scheduled for April 1 and 2 at 8 p.m. Tickets: \$3.50, \$2.50/students. Group rates avail. Info: 546-4986.

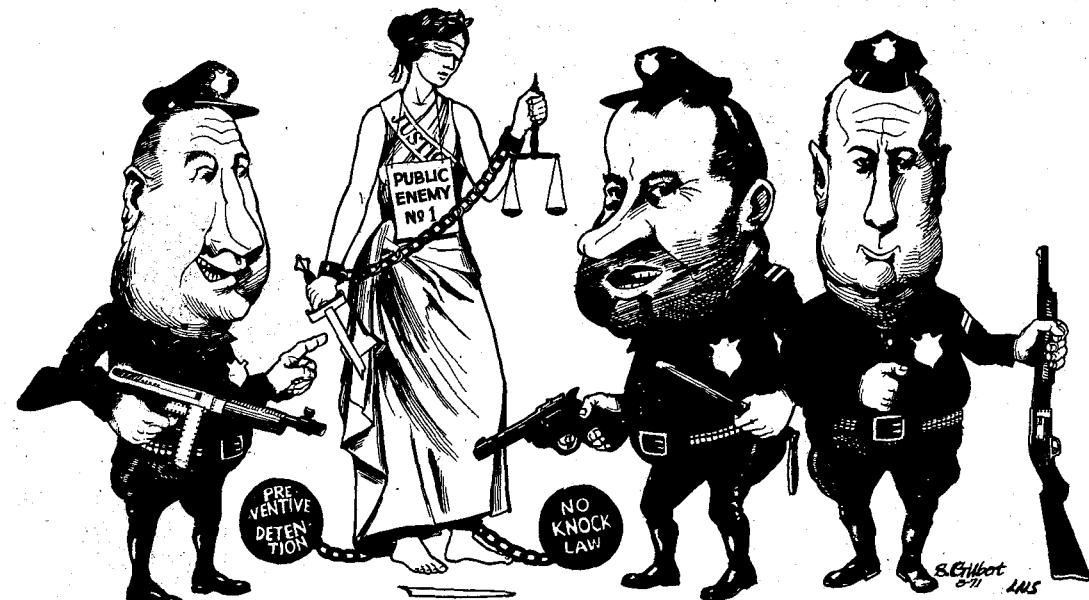
movies

THE OWL AND THE PUSSYCAT: Herbert Ross directed this very funny comedy, the sheer joy of which is marred only by a few sour Buck Henry screen-play touches. Wonderfully playful performances by Barbra Streisand and Elliot Gould. At the Embassy.

THE RISE OF LOUIS XIV: Roberto Rossellini's beautiful, subtle and ironic chronicle of Louis' rise to absolute power. Still the best movie in town. At the Outer Circle 2.

LITTLE MURDERS: Jules Feiffer has ruined his own play in this confused movie adaptation. Following suit, Alan Arkin bumbles the direction leaving a case of extremely varying quality to their own resources. All in all, the most disappointing movie of the new year. At the Key.

LOVE STORY: One way to kill time while waiting for Tricia's wedding. At the Cinema.
--(J.E.S.)



The crime bill comes home

WHILE most people fighting the DC Crime Bill when it was before Congress concerned themselves with such objectionable aspects as preventive detention and no-knock, a few voices suggested that the real threat lay in the court reorganization plan included in the measure. These observer's fears began to be realized in recent weeks with these developments:

Recent ruling by the newly created Superior Court and the DC Court of Appeals limiting the effect of earlier pro-tenant rulings by the U.S. Court of Appeals in rent strikes unless housing code violations are of a serious nature. The other ruling, by the DC Court of Appeals, will force tenants to pay at least some money to a landlord even if there are serious housing code violations.

A 6-2 ruling by the DC Court of Appeals that District residents can be required to appear in police lineups even though they have not been arrested.

A ruling by the U.S. District Court that the court reorganization established by the DC crime bill places the District's court system on a par with state courts and that the federal courts should not interfere with their affairs. The immediate effect of this ruling is to increase the difficulty of challenges to the DC Crime Bill.

What has happened is that the new Superior Court and the DC Court of Appeals can operate with considerable freedom from oversight by the more liberal U.S. Court of Appeals. And right from the start, the extremely conservative local courts, with their new powers, are taking advantage of the situation.

'Arithmetic of power' fails to add up

EFFORTS to increase DC's power in Congress recently have suffered two humiliating defeats. The first effort was a hastily-organized push for a DC representation rider to be attached to the vote-at-18 amendment in the Senate. On March 9, Senator Ted Kennedy called District leaders to a news conference to curry support for his rider. Walter Fauntroy and Jack Nevius, campaigning for delegate on the basis of claimed clout on Capitol Hill, joined Kennedy along with an array of other local leaders including Julius Hobson, Gilbert Hahn, Carl Shipley, David Carliner, Sterling Tucker and Bruce Terris. Walter Washington would have been there but he was sick. The locals, with the exception of Hobson and Terris, praised Kennedy for what appeared to be his annual dues payment to the District.

Hobson wanted to know why Kennedy wasn't pushing for statehood. Kennedy called statehood "entirely worthy and admirable" but preferred his approach. Senate District Committee Chairman Thomas Eagleton expressed disinterest in statehood. When Hobson asked Eagleton what might happen under traditional home rule legislation if a mayor were elected whom Congress didn't like, Eagleton's response was blunt: "The lord giveth and lord taketh away."

Terris expressed dismay that the community meeting was called under the glare of TV lights and indicated he thought the whole affair was more for show than for action.

The next day, the Senate voted to table the Kennedy rider. Only 23 Senators supported Kennedy.

The second slap came when Indiana's Andrew Jacobs attempted to get the House Demo-

cratic caucus to give the new District delegate the chairmanship of one of the House District subcommittees. At the meeting of the caucus, only 78 Democrats showed up, fifty short of a quorum. No action was taken.

Holy Spiro slaps press

FATHER R. Joseph Doley, Police Department chaplain, used a March 15 memorial service for a slain policeman to lambast the press for contributing to the moral degeneracy of the nation. Said Father Doley: "There is a firmly established group of newscasters and reporters who regularly indoctrinate you with the anti-law enforcement mania of our times. In their subtle, completely impersonal but degenerating way, they are chipping away at the foundation of American democracy. They routinely suggest that policemen represent no one but themselves... that individual officers are sadistic in their treatment of persons accused of crimes who are always innocent.... We are confused by judges who strain to interpret words in our Constitution, which for almost 200 years have been plain enough."

Asked later about the sermon, Police Chief Jerry Wilson commented: "He may have cleared it with God but he didn't clear it with me."

Peace cont'd

festival has traditionally excluded black participation. All the DC delegate candidates except John Nevius joined in a statement critical of the police decision. At press time the matter was still pending.

APRIL 10: A women's march on the Pentagon.

APRIL 19-23: A war crimes tribunal, White House vigil and other actions here sponsored by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

APRIL 24: Anti-war march demanding immediate withdrawal from Indochina, a guaranteed annual income of \$5500, and freedom for all political prisoners.

APRIL 26-30: People's lobby carrying the three demands to legislators and federal employees.

MAY 1: Youth festival for peace in Washington.

MAY 2: Peaceful rally in DC sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, the National Welfare Rights Organization and the Mayday Movement.

May 3-4: Sustained nonviolent and civil disobedience and disruption in Washington.

May 5: Issue call for joint session of Congress to deal with demands. March to Capitol. Camp out around Capitol.

May 16: Local actions centering around GI movement.

Here are some of the phone numbers of groups involved in the forth coming actions:

National Peace Action Coalition, 8th Floor, 1029 Vermont Ave. NW, 638-6601,

Third World Task Force, same address, same phone,

Peoples Coalition for Peace & Justice, 1029 Vt. Ave. NW (room 900), 737-8600.



POWER TO THE STUDENTS!

Welfare cont'd

* FAP contains no automatic cost-of-living escalator; millions and millions of poor people will be condemned to increasing poverty.

FAP GETS PEOPLE OFF THE WELFARE ROLLS AND ONTO THE PAYROLLS

* Most people covered by FAP who could work are already working; even under the best circumstances, only about 2% of all welfare recipients could attain self-sufficiency through employment.

* There aren't enough jobs to go around for those already in the labor force; the official unemployment rate is over 6%; subemployment rates in ghetto areas consistently run 50%.

* There are no real "employment opportunities" available to "employable" recipients; FAP would merely force them into menial, dead-end jobs at slave wages -- and displace other workers in the process.

* Having a job does not necessarily mean having an adequate income; 73% of the heads of poor families are working people; a family of four with a husband earning \$1.60 an hour (the federal minimum wage) is still below the poverty line; FAP contains no minimum wage protections; most recipients would have to work for much less than \$1.60 an hour.

FAP

FAP GREATLY ASSISTS THE WORKING POOR

* FAP's forced-work provision compels recipients to accept any job offered, no matter what the pay, or be cut off welfare; subsidizes employers who offer dead-end jobs at slave wages; forces other working poor people out of jobs;

drives down wages for all working people.

* FAP helps some working people a little; but its "breakeven point" (\$3920) -- the point at which earnings cancel out benefits--is still wholly inadequate. (A family of four needs at least \$6500 a year to make ends meet.)

FAP PROVIDES SUBSTANTIAL WORK INCENTIVES

* Supporters of FAP claim it provides a work incentive of 50%; in other words, a recipient's benefits are reduced only 50¢ for every dollar he earns. But actual incentives are much lower and vary unfairly from state to state public.

(50% to 3%). After adding in other implicit taxes (social security and income taxes and reductions in income-conditioned benefits such as food stamps) some families may find they have 0% work incentive.

FAP PROMOTES STABLE FAMILY LIFE

* Under FAP, mothers of school-age children are forced to work; a mother cannot refuse a job, no matter how low the pay; if she does, she is cut off welfare.

* If a mother is cut off welfare, benefits to her children may be paid to a third party, somebody outside her family.

* A stepparent is forced to support his spouse's children, whether or not he is obligated to do so under local law. This provision threatens to reinstate the unconstitutional "man-in-the-house rule," a prime incentive to family break-up under old welfare law.

FAP PROVIDES MEANINGFUL DAY-CARE AND MANPOWER PROGRAMS

* DAY-CARE

* FAP does create 450,000 new day-care slots; but there are already 5 million children desperately in need of day-care. And FAP itself will increase that need by forcing mothers of school-age children into the labor market.

* Day-care provisions in FAP are vague and leave too much to the discretion of local officials.

* Day-care provisions in FAP are not really designed to help mothers and children; they are designed to rationalize FAP's onerous forced-work requirements--to "free" mothers so they may labor for slave wages.

* MANPOWER:

* FAP's manpower programs are mere window-dressing; some 11 million people desperately need long-term training; but FAP creates only 150,000 new job-training slots.

* Historically, manpower programs have been ineffective in placing people in decent jobs. From 1962 to 1968, 70% of those who completed structured federal training programs still were unable to find a job.

* FAP manpower programs don't really help recipients to upgrade their skills and education significantly. They merely subsidize employers who offer low-wage, bottom-level jobs to the

FAP PROTECTS THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF POOR PEOPLE

* FAP abridges a recipient's rights to a fair hearing or administrative review of decisions made against him.

* A recipient is "guilty" until proven innocent under FAP; he, not the system, must initiate review of a disputed claim.

* An impoverished recipient may have to wait up to three months before getting a decision on his case.

* The reasons for administrative decisions against a recipient need not be spelled out clearly.

* Decisions of welfare administrators cannot be appealed to the courts, except on procedural grounds.

* FAP does not provide for free legal council or repayment of court costs for recipients seeking a fair hearing.

* There is no guarantee that hearings will be conducted according to normal court procedure.

* Benefits determined to have been paid in error can be taken back, regardless of the reason for the error, regardless of the family's ability to repay.

* A recipient's right to privacy is not adequately protected.

* If a parent fails to support his family and his family gets FAP benefits as a result, he is liable for the full amount of those benefits for the rest of his life, regardless of his ability to pay. Federal benefits due him under law, L Social Security for instance could be attached.

FAP CUTS BUREAUCRATIC RED TAPE AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

* FAP does not provide for simple, uniform federal administration; it merely adds another layer to the already vast welfare bureaucracy.

* Given FAP's various categories and options, there are some 64 administrative combinations possible under the bill.

* Eligibility requirements and procedures differ between the basic FAP plan and the multitude of state supplementation plans.

* FAP contains no provision for informing potential recipients of their rights under this complex system.

* FAP will cost at least \$400 million more to administer than the current welfare system. (Current costs run 15% of all benefits paid.)

THEATER

THOMAS SHALES

Hair: a loud, joyful, plastic smash

IF you were in Anaheim, you would hardly fail to visit Disneyland, right? So it follows that as long as you're in Washington, which is misfortune enough already, you really should see *Hair* one of the few alive things in the city.

Some people are growling about "rip off" and hyper-hyping and *Hair* being just a freak show for the tourists. No, it's too good for them. Further, it's really no more a rip-off than any other show to play the National in the past twenty years. As far as its being an anachronism, that's true. Nothing is as old as yesterday's news (unless it's this particular cliche). But *Hair* is charmingly out of date. It is ironic to look back now on "the dawning of the Age of Aquarius." Now, that is, during the twilight's last gleaming. It was a short age.

Hair survives all this. It may not be politically devastating, but theatrically it is still the eighth wonder of the world. Tom O'Horgan's stop-at-nothing staging is virtually irresistible and most-imitated theatrical approach of the sixties--the second most, anyway, if the most is the concept of revealing an actor's body to a theatre-full of the clothed. The once-infamous nude scene has grown with *Hair*, by the way. Where formerly only a few cast members stood weekly downstage in dim blue light, now most of the cast stands erect--make that, proud--in everybody's ample view, and a beautiful sight they are. (A line in the second act referring to the nude scene in the first has been dropped--

presumably because the Event itself has passed from true notoriety--although there are still some ignoramus religious groups --pardon the redundancy--who are decrying this revelatory exercise with the rhetorical question "Where will it end?"--as if the past 3 years of theatrical nudity had not occurred. For the National, incidentally, it is probably the first frontal nudity. Like all cultural trends, this one took its time in reaching the nation's capital).

By now the score is distressingly familiar. Even Mantovani has taken a whack at "Aquarius." Nonetheless, the Galt MacDermot music and the Ragni-Rado lyrics still have impact (particularly because of the frenzy in which they are performed), even when the lyrics get coy or moralistic or somehow both. I have always liked this line, though: "They'll be ga-ga at the go-go when they see me in my toga, my toga made of long beautiful hair...It's awful, but endearing.

Nothing about *Hair* is more endearing than the tribe that claws its way through it, however. They are outrageously attractive people who appear naively enchanted with what they are doing. It is still the summer of love onstage, and though there are references to Tricky Dick and his menagerie, *Hair* maintains a time-capsule detachment which may render it irrelevant to some but makes it seem all the more profound to others (others meaning me). Of those in the

cast, veteran Shelley Plimpton is easily the most affecting as Crissy ("I met a boy named Frank Mills...") and Michael Meadows the most easily loveable as Woof, who sings "So-dom-y" with eraser-pounding innocence.

When *Hair* gets sticky, it gets very sticky. This extends to the annoyingly phoney enthusiasm generated by dropping balloons and other junk on the audience, to hustling the first few rows of playgoers onstage whether they want to go or not (and then abandoning them there), and to the cutesy-coo program notes describing members of the cast. ("Debbie Andrews is a Scorpio who digs classical piano, Steve Stills, Shakespeare, organic foods, learning, and her friends.") These Worst-Things-About-Hair barely impede however unless you yourself insist on getting hung up on them.

Despite its detractors and despite itself, it remains a loud, joyful plastic smash, the ultimate beachparty movie without the beach or the movie, the documented coming out and undocumented going in of something genuinely new and earnest. Here in the world's stuffiest metropolis, it regains some of the snappy audaciousness it has since lost in mile-a-minute Manhattan. Not even the empty praise of the establishment reviewers can completely define it. *Hair* lives, if only in its own dreams. Singing, shouting, laughing, dancing and fucking, it awaits you.

School without walls

WASHINGTON'S School Without Walls opened March 8. Designed for potential "intellectual drop-outs" the school uses a flexible format that emphasizes community facilities as educational resources.

1411 K St, NW is where students begin their day with beefed up academic subjects before going off to assigned learning and work situations throughout the city.

For the teachers, carefully screened for their interest and ability to develop and implement new programs, the school provides a refuge from overcrowded classrooms in which disciplinary needs dissipate learning time, and indiscriminate regulations require them to force feed students.

The school's students are a bit like kites, free to fly as long as tail winds don't push them too fast or off course and as long as the guy who's holding the string can keep the kite in hand.

Special programs, one probing available business opportunities and another in the sciences, have been designed by Howard and will be taught by Howard graduate students and instructors. Two members of the Smithsonian staff participated in the planning of the school and that institution has offered the school space and supporting staff, as have some small, and mainly black, businesses--and the National Trust for Historical Preservation. Feelers have been extended to the Hill and District Building which are as good places as any for students to learn about the Machiavellianism being taught in one of the required Humanities course. To date, however, no concrete plans to place pupils in government have materialized. Many business and other facilities are leery of involving themselves until the program shows signs of success and most can't usefully accommodate more than one or two students at a time.

The School Without Walls was funded under a Title III grant from HEW and there should be no problem in either renewing the grant or re-funneling regular school funds to the program. This year, Miss Pat Goins, the principal, wants to accept no more than 75 students, but hopes to add some 150 eleventh graders next year.

Although most agree the program holds promise and could cut down on the city's needs for new physical public school plants, many regard it as a stop-gap, band-aid job, distracting attention from DC students' real needs and problems.

On opening day there were only 30 students, inspite of the fact that applications, with a brief description of the school, had been sent to all DC high school principals in September and directly to all of the city's 10,000 tenth graders the following month. If the program is aggressively administered and works, all DC school's present excuses for failure will be recognized as just that--excuses. In part, then, the puny turnout reflects the threat the school poses to principals and teachers who have a stake in perpetuating the status quo and more than likely didn't take time to explain or endorse the school.

The most serious question posed by the School Without Walls is whether it is capable of living up to its goal of preventing potential intellectual drop outs. It should address itself not to those are making it, but to those who've either dropped out or are about to. DC students' only exposure to the new program was through a cursory written description and application form. Fed up with written missives, chances are they launched many as paper airplanes, rather than reading them through and evaluating them.

If the school is to fulfill its promise it has to go to the kids in person and not by paper



proxy, and expand drastically or encourage similar programs to be set up throughout the city to accomodate the thousands of kids who could benefit from it.

--(A. O. C.)

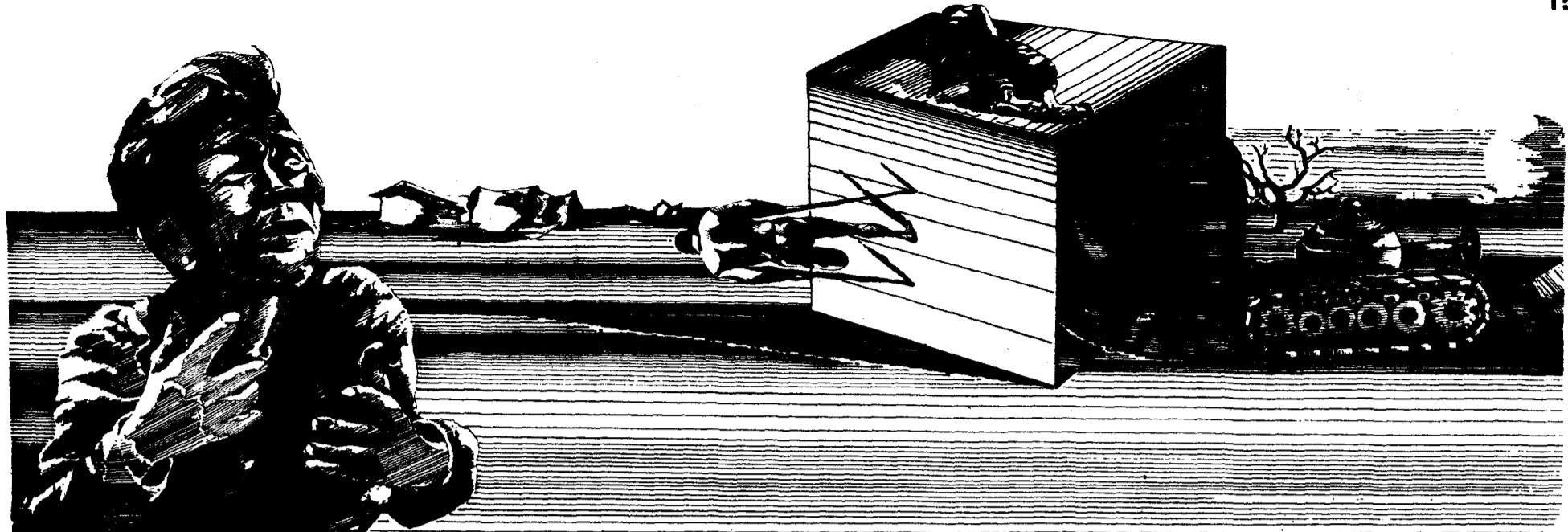
TV helped campaign

THE unremitting bias towards Walter Fauntroy displayed by the *Washington Post* in its news pages was balanced in the closing days of the campaign by a spurt of television forums that allowed viewers a fairly candid look at the candidates. Spurred by the fairness doctrine and growing complaints of the use of television to buy elections, Washington's TV stations performed an excellent service with a steady stream of forums. WTOP-TV went one step further and provided each candidate with fifteen minutes of free air time which set a worthy precedent for future elections. The quality of the forums were uneven, with some of the amateur interviewers doing considerably better than the pros. Perhaps the best forum with all six candidates was that conducted by Col. Hassan on Channel 14. Col. Hassan began the show by asking each candidate to ask another candidate a question. The show started with vigor and went on from there.

Two nights before the election, WETA also showed some creativity by inviting a number of citizen questioners to take part in the panel. The technique is worth imitating in the future, for the citizens asked questions that came out of their concerns, while, too often, professional newsmen appeared to be asking questions that came out of a computer.

The worst forum, unfortunately, was that conducted by WMAL-TV the night before the election. With a bell cutting off the candidates after they had talked for one minute and with an almost childish rigidity of format, the candidates were forced to present their thoughts in TV commercial length spurts of 60 seconds. At one point, Julius Hobson grumped, "It takes me at least two and a half minutes to explain statehood." Despite the bell, or perhaps because of it, WMAL was forced to give 4 of the candidates additional time after the 11 pm news.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS
ABOUT THE GAZETTE



(Paul Spina/LNS)

Election cont'd

Despite all this, Hobson and the DC Statehood Party pulled over 15,000 votes or about 13% of the total, which appears to be a record initial appearance by a new party on the left in this country in a long, long time. In the 1968 presidential election, for example, only in the South and Oklahoma did all the minor parties combined (including the Wallacites) manage to pull a higher percentage of the vote than did the Statehood Party. The election also brought an explicit socialist closer to the halls of Congress than any has gotten since Vito Marcantonio was last there in 1951.

The effort of the DCSP not only has local significance -- establishing the organization as the city's third party and giving a political focus for the local radical movement -- but national import as well. It shows that a bread-and-butter populist campaign has considerably more potential against the established order than the sort of intellectual or ideological campaigns favored by a variety of dissenters such as the peace movement, black nationalists and Socialist Workers.

The Statehood campaign had numerous other benefits. It began a whole new movement and changed the direction of the discussion of self-determination for the District. It created the largest political action organization in the city. And it struck a mild blow for the revival of biracial radicalism, helping to bring some whites out from under the rocks to which they scurried when black nationalism was in its ascendancy. Doug Moore's poor showing and the fact that soul power Washington-style is now personified by Walter-dee, Walter-dum and Anita in Blunderland may help to clear away some of the racial cant that's been cluttering up the town.

The Republican Party is not going to roll over and lie dead as the result of the Fauntroy win either. Jack Nevius put on an especially strong, well-conceived and well-executed campaign and he was rewarded with a substantial showing -- doing some seven percentage points better than Nixon did in 1968. Nevius, according to a *Star* analysis, pulled about 11% of the vote in the black middle-class precincts.

Perhaps the most interesting sidelight of the election was the fact that Frank Kameny, running on a platform of personal freedom for homosexuals and others, came in fourth in a field of six. Incidentally, the election established precinct 89, on Capitol Hill, as what might be called the gay ghetto, as Kameny pulled more than twice as many votes there than he did in any other precinct save one.

Part of the mythology that has begun to flourish since the election is the idea that Fauntroy touched the minds and the hearts of the poor. The facts don't support this. Like everyone else who has ever run in this town, Fauntroy was unable to pull out a large vote in the poorer precincts. What there was went for him, but it was the middle-class wards that made the difference in the total. Fifty-two percent of his vote came from three of the city's eight wards: four, five and seven, all characterized by large black middle-class populations. More than twice as many people voted for Fauntroy in comfortable Ward Four than did in the much poorer Ward One. Even Ward Three, west of the park, gave Fauntroy more votes than Ward One. In

*He's a bourgeois man,
Livin' in a bourgeois town.
I got the Bourgeois Blues,
And I'm sure gonna spread the news.*

*The white folks in Washington,
They know how,
They chuck you a nickel
Just to see a nigger bow*

*'Cause it's a bourgeois town,
Ooh, it's a bourgeois town.
I got the Bourgeois Blues
I'm sure gonna spread the news.*

-- "Bourgeois Blues" by Leadbelly

fact, Fauntroy could have gotten the necessary 40% to win without a runoff even if not a single person in Shaw, Anacostia or Capitol East had voted for him.

Another aspect of the election that will be carefully overlooked is the apathetic turnout. While some 47% of the registered voters cast ballots in the primaries, only 43% voted in the main event. (The total vote was slightly higher this time because of the increase in registration between the primary and the election) Even discounting for the dead and the departed still on the registration rolls, the turnout can only be described as poor.

What's ahead? I would suspect that Walter Fauntroy would operate in the future much as he has in the past, consolidating a power base both downwards and upwards, to be used primarily to maintain Walter Fauntroy in power. The spectre of Chicago-style bossism raised by Hobson is not an idle one. This town has

been retreating into fatalism and passivity for several years. DC is placid enough to be controlled by a moderately effective manipulation and proper dispersal of public funds for decades ahead. One need only look at the number of one-time activists who are safely playing in some harmless sandbox such as Model Cities to realize that never have so many been bought off with so little.

Walter's relations on the Hill should cause no trouble. None at all. As one observer said when asked how he thought Fauntroy would do in Congress: "He'll fit in very well."

But Fauntroy does face headaches. One is from his fellow black bourbon like the Commissioner and Joe Yeldell. They are hungry, if not lean, men and the relationship between the District Building and the Hill should be an interesting one to observe. The Republican Party remains a latent threat, but could become a real one should an attractive black GOP candidate be found.

Finally, the Statehood Party has just begun to fight. It has carved out a new approach to local politics that has shown considerable merit, and it will be heard from again. And again. And again.

One last note: Julius Hobson conducted a campaign that was in his best tradition: truthful, aggressive and finely tuned to the issue of simple justice. He lost, it's true, but then the last time we had a non-voting delegate, an almost forgotten gentleman by the name of Norton Chipman won the Republican nomination and went on to be elected. In that party fight, Chipman defeated a man who was a voice of truth and justice. His name was Frederick Douglass. So you see -- it's all happened before.

Fighting fires and the Fire Department

JEFF MALETTA & ANDREA O. COHEN

BLACK firemen have begun a strong fight against racial discrimination in their department. More than fifty black firemen appeared at the District Building March 9 to protest discrimination in recruiting and promotion policies. Robert White, president of the National Alliance of Federal and Postal Employees, charged that only 22% of the department's personnel were black and that seven out of every eight promotions go to whites. Rayfield Allen, president of the Progressive Fireman's Association, said that the department had no organized program to recruit blacks. Alfred also stated that double standards also exist in disciplinary matters and cited examples of black officers being singled out and punished by "building infractions" against them.

Meanwhile, the trial board hearing for white Lt. Dennis L. Boatman, night commander of Engine Co. 30 which has been accused of failing to respond to at least six trash fire alarms in the past year, has been postponed indefinitely. Boatman was transferred from Engine Co. 30,

but the black firemen, backed by Councilman Carlton Veazy, chairman of the Council's Public Safety Committee, want to know why Boatman wasn't suspended. Councilman Veazy notes that black firemen have been suspended for rules violations while Boatman was merely transferred. The Councilman says that such discriminatory actions are destroying the moral of the black men on the force.

(Alfred's captain tried to get him transferred, too, but the request was rejected by department administrators.)

The entire problem of racism in the District government was the subject of hearings held by the City Council on March 23 and 24. Several witnesses charged that racism was built into personnel policies, including promotional examinations. Tests administered by the city to prospective employees are white-oriented and don't indicate potential job performance. For a year and a half, there have been promises to replace the tests. The tests remain.

(please turn to page 17)

NATURAL LIVING | Inadequacy

PAULA AYERS

EXHAUSTION is so common. We all know people who can never enjoy their work or play since just living is such an effort. Some are called hypochondriacs since they don't believe it when their doctors find nothing wrong with them. Aspirin is suggested for headaches, tranquilizers for tension and recurrent depression, psychiatric care for neurosis. Life is no pleasure for these people, suicide is a common form of death and is even more commonly contemplated.

A few doctors feel they are beginning to understand the causes of physical and mental inadequacy. They feel it is related to an imbalance in output of the endocrine glands. These are the ductless glands which secrete hormones directly into the blood. They include the gonads, pancreas, liver, adrenals, thyroid, thymus, pituitary, and pineal glands. This is a new and relatively uncharted branch of medicine. Dr. John Tintera, who has pioneered in this field, writes, "For the sake of credibility we have previously stated that about 16% of the population has some moderate-to-severe degree of hypoadreno-corticism (low hormone output from the adrenal cortex) with hypoglycemia (low blood sugar level) but in actuality, the figure

should read 67%, if all the arthritics, asthmatics and hay fever sufferers, alcoholics and other related groups are included." Some years later he added to this list drug addicts and schizophrenics.

Mental illness fills half the nation's hospital beds, and schizophrenia in particular fills one quarter of them. This doesn't mean schizophrenia is being treated. The usual patient is simply stored until spontaneous recovery or death.

In order to understand the causes of inadequacy and schizophrenia and the range of problems in between, we must understand how a high intake of refined foods affects energy production and the endocrine system.

Carbohydrates (sugars and starches) provide the fuel for energy production in the body cells. Starches are converted to sugars in the body. Sugars are absorbed through the intestinal wall at varying rates, glucose being the quickest to diffuse and levulose, the slowest. After absorption sugars are converted into glucose, apparently because it is the most diffusible sugar. When blood glucose reaches the liver or muscle cells it is used for energy production or converted into a non-diffusible form—glycogen or phosphagen—two large molecules that won't "leak" out of the cell. Insulin, a pancreatic hormone, initiates this conversion of glucose to glycogen. Excess blood sugar may also be converted into fat and stored.

If the insulin level gets too high, causing the blood glucose level to dip too low, the adrenal cortex se-

cretes glucocorticoids, which deactivate insulin and thereby increase blood glucose levels.

Corn syrup is glucose. It is made by applying acid to corn husks to break the starch into sugar. The very fact that glucose is the most diffusible sugar makes corn syrup the worst sweetener to use as it will pass into the blood quickly and force the pancreas to over-work to prevent too rapid and too high an increase of blood glucose. Furthermore, glucose has very little sweetness compared to other sugars; so four or five times the amount must be put into foods to get the same sweetness as cane sugar provides. Since this is the cheapest sugar, manufacturers use it extensively. Dr. Royal Lee, D.D.S., says, "One bottle of a well-known soft drink will give our pancreas a worse jolt than drinking the same amount of honey." Cane sugar is nearly as bad as corn syrup as a source of "calories plus nothing." Even honey doesn't have enough of the B Vitamins needed to digest it. On the other hand, the natural sugars and starches in unrefined grains and fruits and vegetables don't strain the pancreas the way refined foods do, and they come with the vitamins and minerals needed for proper assimilation and utilization. We shall see how important these B Vitamins are for energy production, healthy nerves, and balanced hormone secretion.

(To be continued)

Art cont'd

one piece, in the Washington Room a month ago. Now the Washington Room has been pre-empted by the Biennial and there are no plans to show any Washington artists anywhere in the gallery in the foreseeable future.

The Corcoran is broke and we can expect some radical changes in its administration and management, if not attitude. But, what about federal support for the Federal City's artists?

The Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act was passed in 1965 and under it the National Endowment for the Arts was established. In February of 1970, Francis O'Connor, now a senior visiting research associate at the Smithsonian, testified before a House committee proposing among other things, that the 1965 Act be amended to give priority to unknown and forgotten artists irrespective of their standing on art's big board; that need be the only criterion for the government grants; and that the McDowell plan be revived. Only 5% of the National Endowment's funds go to the visual arts and this were only 20 artists to receive grants, each for \$5,500. Two of the twenty are Washingtonians: Leon Berkowitz and Rockie Krebs. Neither are indigent; both are "in." The same can be said of most of the previous batch of recipients: Sam Gilliam, Gene Davis, Ed McGowin and Collin Greenley. Paraphatically, a non-Washington artist, Richard Estes, whose work is represented in the current Biennial and is priced from \$17,000 up is another of the twenty.

While the Smithsonian has been host to local groups, such as the Society of Washington Printmakers, the Washington Watercolor Society and the Society of Washington Artists in the past, its present attitude toward Washington artists is that "...we feel that it would be improper for an institution of this kind to grant special privileges to the artists of any part of the country, even though that part be the capital city itself" (from a letter from S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian, to Alexander Giampietro, President of the Society of Washington Artists).

In 1969, the Senate Finance Committee passed a bill restricting tax benefits for works artists contribute to museums and other institutions to the cost of materials irrespective of the work's value, which means the artist must absorb the major cost of his contribution. A new organization of artists, representing a number of art societies has been set up in New York to work for the bill's repeal. How successful they will be is a moot point. Perhaps, Francis O'Connor is right when he says "what the American artists need is an artists' lobby here in Washington, staffed by highly professional lobbyists who will fight for the best interests of all individual artists." AEA is tax exempt and therefore can't lobby. Ralph Nader where are you?

And the city government? Last year the AEA asked the DC Commission on the Arts for a matching grant of \$1,500 to help publish a directory of Washington artists. The request was turned down. The Commission did, however, grant the Corcoran \$6,000, but for jazz concerts, poetry readings and the like, not for visual art.

Last year, of the Commission's 30 members only three were practising artists. One has moved away. I'm told at least one of the other two didn't attend meetings regularly, which reminds me not to let the artists themselves off the hook. Those who've made it often don't bother with the good fight because they don't need it and are frequently too busy nit-picking each other at the expense of achieving common goals.

Lest you be left with a portrait of the artist as a defeated dog, let me point to two developments which point in the right direction. Joe Y. Lee, Acting Director of the D.C. Public Library, has promised exhibit space in its new Downtown Central Library for Washington artists, and the National Parks Commission's "Parks for all Seasons" program is seriously considering offering one of its facilities as a permanent exhibition place for Washington artists.

FILMS | JOEL E. SIEGEL

Pornocopia

ALEX De Renzy's *A History of the Blue Movie*, a hard-core porno-documentary, is unlikely to cause permanent damage to anybody who happens to see it. But I doubt that many people will be very entertained by De Renzy's two-hour compilation of smutty films. After less than an hour, my libido was satiated to stupefaction, a reaction shared by several friends, male and female, with whom I saw the movie. I'm not trying to pass myself off as the sort of sophisticate who finds 'boring' what fascinates everybody else. Indeed, I suppose I'm probably a more receptive auditor of horny movies than most. But there are limits to one's attention, after all, and no matter how forbidden the fruit, one can only devour so much.

The earliest films, dating from 1915, are the most interesting. These stag movies, which our parents and grandparents must have seen, possess a freshness and innocence which have faded with the passing years. There's an episode featuring a randy man who ends up with a goat instead of a girl, a little tale which turns up with only slight variation in almost every folk literature. (However, this, and most of the other early blue movies, are obsessed with urination, a Victorian carryover which I could easily do without.) Then we get an almost unwatchably blurry print of an animated porno-cartoon which, from what little I could make out, seems rather witty. (A friend tells me that a better and longer version of this appeared in the recent compilation *Freedom To Love*.) And there's an even murkier print of the infamous *Smart Alec* with Candy Barr. When you can see her, Miss Barr seems to have the most attractive body of all those on display. After some tiresome filler about penny-arcade pinups, we return to a lengthy bedroom bout entitled *The Nun's Story* because the woman enters costumed as a nun. Although one could go through puberty all over again waiting for this one to end, the "nun" is clearly a woman who loves sexual pleasure and that's rather reassuring after all of the mechanical activity of the preceding ladies. This is followed by a fairly funny soft-core routine about a massage parlour which refreshingly comes across like a naked Mike Nichols and Elaine May sketch. Not that the improvised dialogue is any great shakes, but in this context it seems like Shaw.

The worst is saved for last. There's a long interview with a "model" who, while fondling herself, describes her sexual desires and experiences. As any two-year old can easily see, the girl is lying. The first part of her monologue is snatched from a passage in *Sexus* and, after she runs out of Henry Miller, we are left to watch her shifty little eyes dart about while she thinks up some new, scandalous 'confession' to excite us. If this weren't awful enough, the film ends with one of De Renzy's own porny movies, made in his San Francisco studio. The film, filled with ugly and horribly arty mirror and gauze shots, is far and away the crummieest thing in the compilation; it looks like what would happen if *Ideals* devoted an issue to "the poetry of fornication." To think that the unpretentious bawdiness of the 1915 smoker reels has been warped into this artsy twaddle! It would seem that the history of the blue movie is a history of forgetting.

Now that nearly two-thirds of our downtown theatres are showing movies of at least semi-pornographic status, I think it's about time somebody got down to work on an aesthetics of the porny film. As one who would much rather watch Fred Astaire dance than the world's most stunning couple screw, I'm hardly the man for the job but I do have a few ideas which might prove helpful. Sex, like eating, isn't very dramatic or cinematic; sexual desire, like hunger, is. Perhaps porny movies should spend more time on the build-up and less on the payoff. Our old friend, the missionary position, covers up all of the action forcing the camera to pry into the most unseemly places. The more exotic the sexual activity or position, the greater the photo-

graphic potentialities of the act. Maybe somebody ought to invent some new varieties of sex designed exclusively for the camera, gestures and actions as abstract and conventionalized as those of traditional Japanese theatre. Of course, masturbation is photographically the most revealing and complete sexual activity and since masturbation, in one form or another, is what brings audiences to porny movies in the first place... But I'd better abandon this line of thought and wait for some committed porny movie aesthetician to emerge.

On the soft-core front, things aren't much sexier but they sure are dumber. For instance, there's Rod Amateau's *The Statue*. David Niven is a Nobel Prize winner who has invented a universal language called Unispeak. To immortalize his achievement, his sculptress-wife Virni Lisi makes a massive nude statue of her husband to be placed on perpetual public display. Only one problem. The statue differs from her husband in one small particular which, oh urbane reader, you have instantly guessed. It seems Miss Lisi has only seen her busy husband eighteen days in the past three years and this is her little way of letting him know she's felt neglected. One peep at the statue and Niven decides that his wife has been unfaithful to him. He angrily sets out to find the prototype for the statue's privates; a quest decidedly more ambitious than finding a needle in a haystack.

As you can imagine, the plot is pregnant with possibilities, all of them rotten. Practically every penis joke since the dawn of man is unzipped. Penises are peeked at and photographed. We are told stories of their ups and downs; there is even a song written to one. There are jokes with punch-words like "fallacy" and "cocksure." Young women wink at them and old women faint at the sight of them. Men try to hide them and get hit on them. Only one thing. We in the audience are never forced to look at one of the nasty organs. Even when, at the film's conclusion, we discover that the model for the mentioned unmentionable was, in fact, Michaelangelo's David, we are still spared the sight of the offensive stone thing. Thank God there are still some standards of taste left in this world!

David Niven, sixtyish and heavily made-up, gives his all to this idiotic farce. Although he is outraged at the statue's genital discrepancy, he fails to notice an even more striking detail. The statue's body is that of a strapping, twentyish Adonis and has no possible relationship to his own decaying physique. If you'd like to have a good cringe, try the scene in which Niven photographs his penis in a public photo-machine booth with teenagers looking on. Virni Lisi has dyed her hair and assumed some unintelligible accent in the hope that nobody will recognize her. As an American Ambassador with satyriasis, Robert Vaughan is just plain repulsive. The other actors, mostly Europeans, seem to have been dubbed into Unispeak but their performances remain Unispeakable.

For some reason, the Apex Theatre, which is showing *The Statue*, has added a G-rated cartoon called *The Aardvark and the Ant* to the program. In it, an aardvark turns to the audience and inquires "Have you ever had a banana up your nose?" Mr. Aardvark, meet Mr. De Renzy.

COURSES IN ECOLOGY ACTION

Washington Ecology Center offers courses in ecological action every Monday 7:30 p.m. at 2000 P NW, room #308.

April 5: Alaskan pipeline

April 12: Canaan Valley (W. Va.) and Marble Valley (Va.) water projects.

MORE TO COME

and you thought the campaign was over

WELL, for the DC Statehood Party the campaign has just begun.

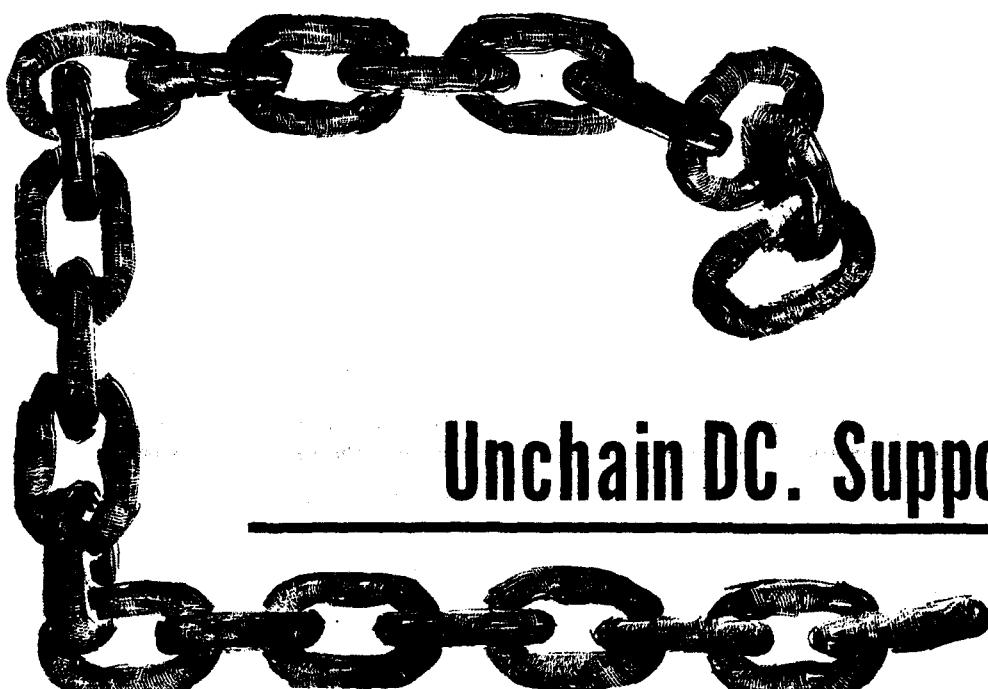
And it won't be over until the city of Washington wins full, unrevokable self-determination in the form of statehood.

We'll run the campaign like we've run it so far, with the people-power that brought the DC Statehood Party a virtually unprecedented vote for a new progressive party entering an election for the first time. The typical new party can expect to get less than 2% of the vote. The DC Statehood Party received 13%, nearly tying the Republican Party east of Rock Creek Park.

Right now, we're preparing to move into permanent offices. We'll have a new address and a new telephone number.

In the meantime, if anyone tells you the campaign is over, straighten them out.

D.C. Statehood Party



Unchain DC. Support statehood.

Fire cont'd

James Baldwin, director of the city's human relations commission, agrees with Veazy that the civil service accepts a small number of top ranking blacks and simply erases the rest from its lists.

Moreover, departments don't advertise vacancies but fill them by grapevine announcement and by using delaying tactics to allow favored applicants time to bone up for tests. Employees have no say in the selection of equal employment opportunities officers appointed by department heads and are afraid to complain about discrimination for fear of reprisal.

Failure of the executive leadership and insufficient surveillance by the City Council were blamed for the racist policies. As Ralph Temple, executive director of the local ACLU put it: "It is the failure to give the order and appoint the aides who have the determination to tear out discrimination by the roots and pass the clear word that . . . those who don't like it can lump it or leave, and that those who oppose it will be kicked out."

As Henry Whitehead of the welfare department put it: "Our public officials are sworn to uphold the law. That means all laws, not just those they like best."

LATE NEWS

THE Capitol Hill Group Ministry holds its annual Easter parade on April 11 beginning at 12:30 p.m. Parade begins in front of Reformation Church, 212 East Capitol. The parade will proceed south on 2nd to E, then east on E to Marion Park. Paraders are asked to bring a balloon. Mother Scott and the Tiger Marching Band will participate.

THE United Farmworkers Organizing Committee urgently needs volunteers to help set up boycott committees in cities in the U.S. and Canada. Staple foods, money and automobiles in good condition are also needed to help the striking farm workers. To volunteer or send contributions, contact UFWOC, PO Box 130, Delano, Ca. 93215 805-725-9703.

The local boycott committee can be contacted at 7332 Piney Branch Rd., Takoma Park, Md. 587-0510.

THE City Council's Housing and Urban Development Committee will hold a public hearing on the renaming of Nichols Ave., to Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. The hearing will be held on April 2 at 2 p.m. in room 500 of the District Building. Persons wishing to testify should call Miss Linda Henry at 638-2223 by April 1.



"TO BE Young, Gifted and Black," a portrait of Lorraine Hansberry in her own words, will be presented at the Library of Congress on April 12-13. Tickets will be distributed on April 7 at 8:30 a.m. by Patrick Hayes, 1300 G NW. Only two tickets, bearing a service charge of 25¢ each, will be given to each person. Telephone reservations may be made after 8:30 a.m. on April 7 by calling 393-4463.

THE Friendship House Credit Union holds its annual meeting on May 15 at 3 p.m. at Friendship House, 619 D SE.



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R COBB

No bone to chew

UNDER pressure from community criticism, the United Givers Fund last fall threw out a bone in the form of a special impact fund that was to be created by using all money donated above UGF's \$14.1 million goal. The money was to be used to help organizations serving inner city residents and the goal announced was \$250,000. On March 11, UGF campaign director Carl D. Anderson reported that UGF had only raised \$13.7 million. The much ballyhooed special impact fund never got its first dollar.

Long-time UGF critic Doug Moore commented: "We knew they were not going to change their racist structure. In other words, the impact fund was just an after-thought."

McDowell cont'd

keep the Capitol complex open to the public but safe from nuts.

The hard thing to accept, of course, was not the parking ticket but the fact that I had so little status that the policemen felt free to give it to me.

Come to think of it, a bomber might have the same difficulty on Capitol Hill. I wouldn't be at all surprised if the next anarchist who threatens the Capitol gets a parking ticket.

(Richmond Times-Dispatch)

Blue Cross cont'd

plan's payroll is deposited there. This is an unusual and a convenient service, according to Farver.

The investment policies of GHI are decided in consultation with business representatives on the board. Thus, the finance and investment committee includes Smith, the treasurer; Howard W. Kacy, until recently chairman of Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co.; and Harry W. Herzog, treasurer of George Washington University. This committee is in turn advised by two men who act as investment advisors according to Farver. Both are assistant treasurers of the plan. One is an official of Acacia Life; the other recently retired as an employee of Smith's bank. One of the plan's more interesting investments occurs in the pension fund, where according to Farver, about half the funds are invested in Acacia Life policies. Farver says there are no other business relationships between the plan and Acacia. He says that they do not unite to sell group policies.

Often times board of directors of tax-exempt semi-public groups such as Blue Cross plans are bound by strict rules of conflict of interest. For example, not long ago, the Michigan state legislature passed a conflict of interest rule declaring that it was illegal for officers and directors of banks and other companies which do business with state colleges to sit on the school board. Even at Columbia University (which functions as an ad hoc real estate exchange for the city of New York) there is a rule which says that if the board of directors is about to make a deal affecting the private business of a member, then he must leave the room. At GHI, after the Fountain hearings, the officials put out a statement to be signed by trustees. It has them promise to do such things as "become informed about the practices and problems of the plan to the extent necessary to shape broad policies," "to maintain a flexible, objective attitude toward suggested changes in policy, and to avoid personal prejudice," and to "sharpen his sensitivity to community needs and interest." One statement apparently refers to possible conflicts of interest: "To be conscious at all times of avoiding any business or professional personal gain by reason of board membership, and not to subordinate the interest of GHI subscribers in consideration of matters in which he might otherwise be interested."

Like most other Blue Cross plans around the country, GHI leans towards "experience" rating. Following the lead of the commercial insurance companies Blue Cross compete for "preferred risks," those people who are not ill and hopefully won't become ill. Their pre-

miums, of course, are pure gravy. To get this sort of business Blue Cross offers special, low rates to preferred risk groups on the basis of experience. On the other hand, it charges those whom experience shows are sick, or likely to be sick, more. Thus, it effectively blocks out of the insurance market the poor, the elderly, those with hazardous jobs, cripples, and the self-employed, who account for nearly one-quarter of the work force.

Why should Blue Cross discriminate against self-employed people? According to officials at the Blue Cross Association, the administrative organization which runs much of the Blue Cross system, self-employed people are bad risks. Why? Well why would a self-employed person want health insurance unless he intended to use it? He must be sick, or thinks he is likely to get sick.

In Washington self-employed people cannot buy major medical insurance under Blue Cross. This is odd because major medical is the one line which makes money, and it is often sold by commercial insurance companies with enthusiasm. When asked by a reporter why GHI did not sell major medical to self-employed individuals, D. S. Farver said that was an interesting question, and unfortunately he did not know the answer.

GHI, however, does offer basic hospitalization insurance to self-employed people. For example, a married man with wife and child could purchase coverage for 31 days of hospitalization for \$42.45 a month.

To beat the Blue Cross rates for a self-employed person, you could join an "experience rated" group, much as you'd go about getting a charter flight to Europe. For example you could join a Farm Bureau, say, the Farm Bureau in Prince Georges County. The Farm Bureau has a group contract with Blue Cross. Anyone can join the Farm Bureau by sending in an application and a check for \$15 a year. By doing that, the man with wife and child could take advantage of group rates which provide for a month's hospitalization for \$24.33 a month. By taking advantage of the Farm Bureau rates, you could save up to \$216 a year, or nearly half of what you'd pay as an individual.

One way to deal with the sort of arbitrary nonsense described above is for subscribers to Blue Cross to demand control over the governing board. The boards should be elected by subscribers, and only incidentally should represent the interests of doctors and hospitals. As a matter of policy, patients should be treated if at all possible outside the hospital, not within the hospital as stipulated under Blue Cross.

The local Blue Cross should own a clinic, which employs doctors to provide health care to subscribers--every kind of health care to everyone at the same rate. The good risks should be balanced against the bad risks, for one community rate. And no official or trustee should be permitted to transact business in a private capacity with the plan.

Federal employee unions often insist they really are interested in the affairs of the city and the general welfare of the inhabitants. If this were so, then they could make an unusual contribution to improvement of health care in the District. Their health insurance contract, the FEP program, is the single biggest contract in the Blue Cross system, and as indicated above, it is the life blood of GHI. Government unions could force a cancellation of that contract unless the excellent provisions afforded them are extended to every citizen within the Washington metropolitan area at the same rates. Moreover, if the liberal members of the District committee want to make a contribution to the city, they could make a thorough public investigation of GHI and that might begin by requesting the presence under subpoena of Douglas Smith, the chairman of the National Savings & Trust Co. It was Smith, appointed to the GHI board as a "public" member by Commissioner Washington, who declined to comment or appear at the Fountain subcommittee hearings. After he makes a public accounting, perhaps the committee might bring on the Commissioner who could tell us how come he appointed Smith in the first place.

Bankrupt cont'd

strict Building suspect that water isn't the only thing sampled on the houseboat which is fitted out Bristol fashion for a department that failed to press any water pollution cases last year (The two cases initiated were brought by the U. S. Attorneys office at its own initiative.) The Council has told sanitation boss Norman Jackson to either make better use of the boat--now dubbed the "Norman J." -- or sell it. Presumably, proceeds could help pay for the police gold braid.

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GAZETTE SUBSCRIBERS: Free (*individuals only*; maximum: 30 words.)

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NEXT DEADLINE: noon, April 6.

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FOOD Co-op. A new natural food cooperative will prepare a micro-biotic meal and home-made bread for your next party, luncheon or dinner. Call 387-3390 days or 546-7048 evenings.

HELP WANTED

THE Greater Washington Softball Umpires Assn. is conducting a recruitment drive. The work keeps you in condition and is an ideal 2nd job. You choose the afternoon hours and the days you want to officiate. Info: 262-3845.

THE National Peace Action Coalition and the Student Mobilization Committee need people: in machine room, at switchboard and for artwork and layout. Living allowances provided. Apply any day 10-10. 1029 Vt. Ave. NW (8th floor) 638-6601.

THE Source, national publication of movement resources, needs people w/skills in layout, typing, book reviewing, public relations or subscriptions. Also need MP-3 industrial camera operator & people interested in locating, researching and rappelling w/movement & community people and groups. Work & living done in a collective situation. Contact Source, 2115 S NW. 387-5100.

HOUSE-APARTMENT sitter. Mature professional man will live in while you're away. Best references. Call Mr. Shandler, LI 3-5000.

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THE WOMEN'S Research Center in Berkeley is putting together a songbook for International Women's Day. The first vol. in a projected series, it will be 24 pages long with graphics and scoring. Write WRC, 2325 Oak St., Berkeley, CA 94708 for copies at \$1 each.

FOR SALE: Unused Necchi sewing machine. Call Andrea at 333-7525 or 543-5850.

OPPORTUNITIES

NEED part or fulltime help in your office or home? The free community's new Job Co-op can provide dependable workers for research, typing, babysitting, painting, home repair, moving and hauling. We also have people who are experienced electricians, hi-fi builders, day-care workers, teachers, and auto mechanics. Low rates, no fees. If you have work or want work call 387-3390.

GOSPEL Hour every Sunday 8-10 p.m. at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 3rd & A SE. Admission \$1. Refreshments served.

CLASSES

THE Students' College of Arts and Science, a new non-profit experimental liberal arts college in the District and its suburbs, is now accepting applications from faculty and students. Persons desiring to teach their academic specialty, skill or craft, and persons wishing to enroll as students, are invited to telephone 628-3326 for further information.

OPPORTUNITIES

WATERBEDS: Dealers wanted. Sell through your shop or pad. 1,000,000 will be sold this year. For info, write or call: New England Waterbed Mfg. Co., 1197 State St., Bridgeport, Conn. 06605. (203)-334-9884.

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PETER WEIL, now located in Steuben, Me. 04680, still sells sculpture through deGaines Gallery and Capitol Hill Art and Frame Shop. Orders by mail and phone also. 207-546-2269.

YOUNG children's folksinger available for parties and other special occasions. Call 462-5759.

PERSONALS

SCHOOLDAY transportation for 5-year-old needed, Palisades to American University area & back. 8:45 and 1:00. April & May. Can pay \$40 total. Call 333-4633 between 7-8 a.m.

LIVE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: CPA, 38, 5'9", 165 lb, offers room, board, VW, college tuition, horse, sailing, "stuff" in Malibu, for any age to 35. Must have heavy ankles/calves, slender waist/shoulders. Reply with full length photos & letter with past history & future ambitions. George C. Martel, 525 No. Laurel Ave., Hollywood, Calif. 90048

PUBLIC NOTICES

DAY CARE CO-OP. A group of us in/near Takoma DC/Takoma Pk. Md. are forming a cooperative day care group dedicated to the principles of 1) equal participation of men & women, 2) care by participants only (no employees), 3) a sliding scale of pledges. We need more people. If you like kids but don't have any you're welcome too. Call Pat and Mark Kravik 270-3983 or Kitty & Ward Clark 829-6882.

ARE you being deceived by images of pearly gates in heaven and want to deal with earthly realities? Join us at the Church of What's Happening Now, 162 Tenn. NE on Sat. & Sun. 2-5 pm. Info: 544-1826 or 232-3919. Sister Ima Gene Williams, Prime Minister.

EXPERIENCED draft counsellors available thru GW Draft Center, 2131 G NW. Call 338-0182 for appointment.

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"federal employee
for peace"**

Dial-a-Dove

656-6689



Budget cont'd

The District has made only the most minor efforts to increase the efficiency of its operations. Programs supposedly serving the people are topheavy in administrators. Many are mal-administered.

The District has been overly-timid in reforming its tax structure to either improve its tax revenue or improve its tax base. For example, the District loses an estimated \$20,6 million of possible real estate tax revenues from exempt organizations ranging from Walter Fauntroy's church to the National Rifle Association. Twenty-one states have higher liquor taxes than DC. Thirty-six have a higher tax on beer. Forty-six tax cigarettes more heavily. Sixteen have higher corporate income taxes. The progressivity of the local income tax stops at \$25,000. Twenty-seven states have higher rates.

At the same time, some taxes exist that have a stunting effect on the economic growth of the city. For example, the city's personal property tax (applied only to business property) contributes to the fact that a typical manufacturing enterprise faces a tax burden here exceeding that of suburban counties by a factor of 46% to 70%. There are virtually no tax incentives to attract non-governmental activities that would provide blue collar jobs. There is a similar lack of tax credits for the poor, such as the property tax relief provided by a number of midwestern states.

Unwilling to take even these minimal steps to improve its condition, the District naturally overlooks entirely more dramatic solutions to the city's financial problems such as Doug Moore's suggestion that the District take over the city's liquor stores. The District could also --instead of using urban renewal as a process to transfer land to the control of major developers--work towards public ownership of land used for commercial purposes, thereby enabling the District to collect not only taxes but lease revenues as well.

But such proposals seem utopian in the face of a city government unwilling even to institute a moderately stiff capital gains tax or make the income tax more progressive or institute economies in administration. The long-range prospects are that the budget crisis will continue to appear with the regularity of the cherry blossoms, because, as Julius Hobson put it in the recent campaign, "You can't finance a rat-hole."

SUBSCRIBE TODAY

Shop talk

GAZETTE contributing editor James Ridgeway's new book *The Politics of Ecology* is on sale at booksellers for \$5.95. Studs Terkel called it "A brilliant chronicle of an obscene phenomenon. . . What's more important, he offers curatives." *The New York Times* said: "A fine, tough, and indispensable book."

TWO new books of cartoons by Ron Cobb are available for \$1.95 apiece (plus postage) from Sawyer Press, 410 North La Cienega Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. One's a collection of Cobb's ecology cartoons. The other, dealing with the various aspects of patriotism, is called *My Fellow Americans*.

Natural Living columnist Paula Ayers can be found at Yes!, the natural foods store located at 1039 31st St. NW. She's also at the Free Clinic, Wisconsin and Volta NW, beginning at 8 p.m. on Mondays for open conversation on survival foods, fasting, etc.

LARRY Cuban's article on what happened when he moved from the administrative offices of the DC School system to teaching was quoted extensively the other day by Bill Raspberry in the Post. The Los Angeles Times reprinted the whole piece on its opinion page. If you missed it, send a quarter and ask for issue II-9.

ANDREA O. Cohen is also a contributing editor of Art Scene, a quarterly review of local arts available at \$3 a year from Box 88, McLean, Va. 22101.

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